MADRAS

Information

Vol. XIX SEPTEMBER 1965 No. 9

CONTENTS

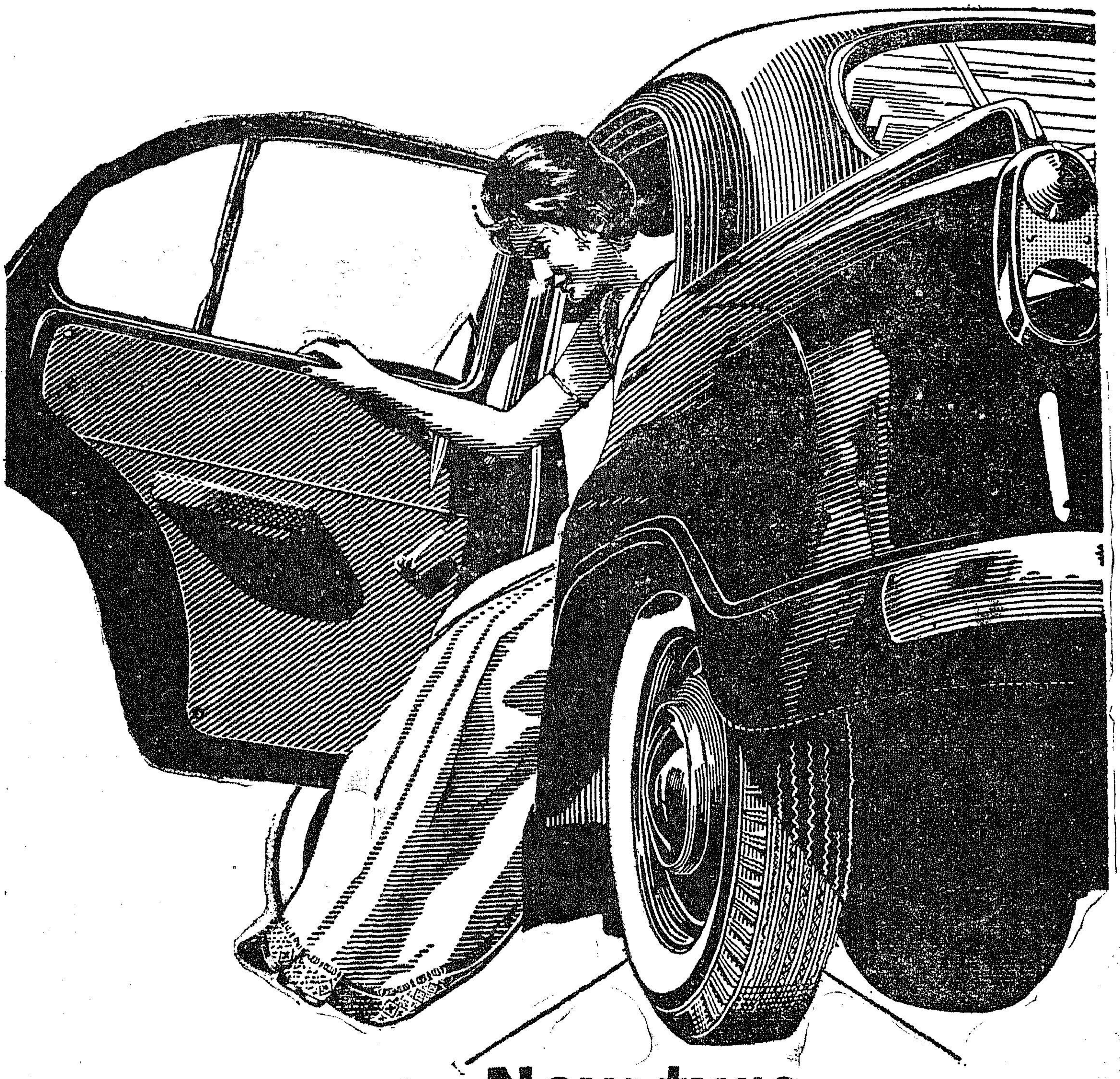
PAGE

1. The Teacher and the Society 3
2. Aims and Objectives of the State's Fourth Plan. 7
   —*Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister.*
3. State's Fourth Plan—Size and Pattern of Investment. 13
4. Financial Resources for the Fourth Plan 20
5. Country's Economy—An Appraisal ... 22
   —*Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister.*
6. Production Technique and Employment Opportunity. 24
   —*Sri D. Sanjivayya, Union Minister for Labour and Employment.*
7. Role and Functions of the State Institute of Education. 29
   —*Dr. H.S.S. Lawrence, M.A., M.A. (Edn), Ed. D. (Columbia), Principal, State Institute of Education, Madras.*
8. Free Primary Education in Keerapalayam Panchayat Union. 34
   —*Sri P. Kanagasabai, M.A., M. Ed., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Namakkal.*

THIS MONTH'S COVER :

Indian Society has always accorded a place of high honour to the teacher. For, the teacher is the maker of the citizens of tomorrow and therefore the moulder of the future of the Country. If the teacher is to do his duty correctly and well, he should be contented, happy. It is the duty of the society to see that he is looked after with great respect and care.

The teaching profession has contributed some very eminent men to the public life of India. Gokhale, Srinivasa Sastri and Satyamurti were teachers. So were Dr. Radhakrishnan and Dr. Zakir Hussain. When we celebrate the birthday of our Rashtrapathi as the Teachers' Day, we pay a tribute to the thousands of silent teachers who are engaged in shaping the minds of countless children.



New tyre or TVS retread?

Only the owner knows!

As a prudent car owner you would like to get the most out of your tyres by retreading them. But you wouldn't like to use a tyre that looks obviously a retread. TVS retreads look like new, perform like new—and only you would know that they are retreads. **TVS - the largest retreaders in India**

SUNDARAM INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(A member of the TVS group of companies)

Bangalore Coimbatore Madras Pudukkottai Secunderabad Tirunelveli

The TEACHER and the SOCIETY

In every country in the world whenever schemes of social reconstruction are undertaken, the apparatus used is the educational institutions and the educational machinery. We in our country look upon teachers as *gurus, acharyas.* What do these words indicate? *Acharya* is one whose *achaar* or conduct is exemplary, is good. If he is victim of *durachaar*, then he is not an *acharya.* He must be an example of *Sadachaar*, of good conduct. He must inspire the pupils who are entrusted to his care with love of virtue and goodness and abhorrence of cruelty and violence.

That is the first essential for any kind of civilized being. We must love the good and detest the bad. Until we are able to give our youngsters that kind of outlook we cannot call ourselves good teachers. I hope that that ideal of a true teacher will be remembered by us.

Andhakaranirodhata gurur ityabhidhiyate.

Andhakar is not merely intellectual ignorance but spiritual blindness. He who is able to remove that kind of spiritual blindness is called a *guru.* Are we deserving of that noble appellation of an *acharya* or a *guru*? That is the first thing that every one of us will have to realize.

Courage of spirit

From the beginning of history, this country has stood as one. When people go out to Japan, China, Ceylon, etc., they do not go out as the representatives of this part or that part of the country but they go out as the representatives of this whole nation. When I go out, I do not say that I am this or that or a third thing but I go as a representative of India. I was there in Cambodia and the King and the Queen gave a banquet. And the first paragraph of their banquet speech was to demonstrate that they were the spiritual descendants of some Indian ancestor of ours who went there in the early centuries, married a Cambodian princess and established a dynasty of which the present King and the Queen are the representatives.

We never had this idea of crossing the seas as something wrong, or marrying people from outside our particular community as something untenable. History is on the move. We cannot turn back the pages of history. Time is the greatest innovator which we have had. And our country had the courage of spirit, had the intellectual courage to adapt itself to the conditions which were imposed on us.

Are we to be men of yesterday or men of tomorrow? That is the problem which is facing us. If we want to shrink into our own shells and if we want to adopt ideas which once upon a time prevailed in this country, we will be left behind in the race. It is therefore essential for us to keep pace with the changing conditions and adapt ourselves to the new circumstances which are facing us. Any tradition, unless it is constantly recreated, unless it is refashioned so as to be relevant to the modern conditions, becomes an oppressive burden makes for death and not for life. So if we are to be progressive in this world we have to keep pace with so many things happening.

Great things

We appreciate Gagarin, we appreciate Titov—what is it we appreciate there? We appreciate the new spirit which has made them bring about a new world. You cannot build a new India with old minds. Unless our minds themselves become new or renewed, so to say, in the spirit of our country, we can never bring about a new India. A new India means new men and women, and new men and women means new teachers and pupils who are refashioned to adapt themselves to new things.

There are several things in the history of our country of which we can be proud. There are several things

of which we have to be ashamed. We have to discriminate between what is living and what is dead and take up what is living and try to make it a guiding principle of our lives.

There are great things which have happened here, great things of which we are proud. Our very antiquity tells us that we have some strange staying power which enables us to do great things. We adore people of learning, of wisdom, of renunciation. We have always held that, whatever be our religion, whatever be our creed, fearlessness, non-violence, renunciation are the great things by which this country has been built up. And unless we retain these qualities, it is wrong for us to expect that our country will be grateful to us or will respect us.

Teaching profession

Why is it that the teaching profession has fallen on evil days? Why is it that many of the teachers find themselves in a very unsatisfactory condition? And they are themselves frustrated, themselves disgruntled, unable therefore to look the boys in the face and teach them the central principles of what a civilized human being should be. I do not deny that society is responsible for a great deal. It is responsible for not having given the due status, the due honour, the due material emoluments which are essential for any decent kind of life in modern conditions.

All these things it is the duty and the responsibility of society to give to the teachers. They must have honour, they must have status, power and means for a comfortable existence. If all the time they are worried about where their next meal comes from, what they are going to do with the education of their children; if these are the problems which agitate and perplex the human beings, what is it that we can do? We cannot expect more things from the teachers than society is able to give them. It is therefore the responsibility of society, the responsibility of the State, to give the teachers proper conditions. Then it will be possible for them to realize their responsibility and do the best they can for the training of the young.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, declared open the Thevaram School at Mylapore.

Pericles in his funeral oration said: 'I want every citizen of Athens to fix his eyes on the greatness of Athens until love of Athens fills his whole being.' Patriotism, if it is to be developed, can be developed only when you are able to know what the great achievements of this country were the great sculptors, the great painters, the great scholars, the great philosophers, the great saints, the great sages. You must have respect for what this country has produced.

Proper spirit

In every generation, in every part of the country, whatever might have been the pitfalls into which we fell, there were a few people standing up and beckoning to us. The way to develop a civilized community is by developing, understanding and compassion. Inward wisdom, outward compassion—these are the two great qualities of an authentically civilized man; be he a Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Hindu, Buddhist, it makes little difference. So long as we have that outlook, you will be a proper inheritor of the great civilization and you will be able to do things which will exceed the achievements of your ancestors. What is lacking is the proper spirit. Of course you may have learning but if in spite of that learning you do not have the principles of wisdom, your learning will be of no avail.

Saksaro viparitatve raksaso bhavati dhruvam.

If you become merely a *saksara*—a literate man—and you do not have the moral principles and you do not cultivate wisdom, what will happen to you? You will become a *raksasa*, a *saksara* turning the other side becomes a *raksasa*. Now you see all over the world people mad with power, intoxicated with might, trying not to build up a world but to wreck the world. Why does that happen? It is because knowledge is not accompanied by wisdom.

Jnanam vijnana sahitam jnanam vijnana sahitam.

Jnanam or wisdom, must be accompanied by scientific knowledge. Scientific knowledge by itself is not all.

We therefore appeal to our teachers that they should themselves be filled with a modernist attitude, with a progressive outlook, with a forward-looking direction. Unless they themselves have it they cannot make their students forward-looking.

So the first essential is that you spread the spirit. If you are lacking in that spirit, what is it you can spread to your pupils ? The first essential therefore is that the teachers themselves must know something of our history and something of what constitute the greatness of the history. They must have a knowledge of why we suffered shame, humiliation, gloom and downfall, times without number, in our history. What is it that contributed to the greatness ? We adore all great people. Today, in our generation, we had two such great people as Tagore and Gandhi. They were there. Were they confined to their own particular grooves ? Did they not open themselves out to a universal perspective, did not they appreciate that the conditions today require us to look upon the whole world as one kindered, as one family ? When was it that we were lacking in this spirit ? Whenever we confined ourselves to narrow grooves, we fell down.

Even the greatest champions of orthodoxy were really generous in their own time. You take a man like *Samkaracharya.* We look upon him as the champion of orthodoxy. Well, he was treated as a heretic in his own day.

Samkaracharyapadadvayam mandalastham dadarsa tatah sarvangani viksya samnyasi iti jnatva kopakolahalachittah kuto mundi ityabravit.

Samkaracharya went to Mandan Mishra's *yajnasala* when he was performing a *yajna.* He looked at Samkara and said : ' You don't believe in ceremonials. Why have you come here, you shaven one ? Get out of this place.

Self-renewal

Therefore the progress of this country has been due to the heretics, to the non-conformists, not to those people who simply go about following the same tract. It has been achieved by the people who are able to sit in judgment on the past, castigate, repudiate whatever in the past was unnatural, corrupt, degenerate, take all the things which were regenerate, natural and honest. Unless we have intellectual integrity, unless we do not blind ourselves and say everything that has come from the past is great and glorious, unless we repudiate that mentality, it will not be possible for us to build a new India.

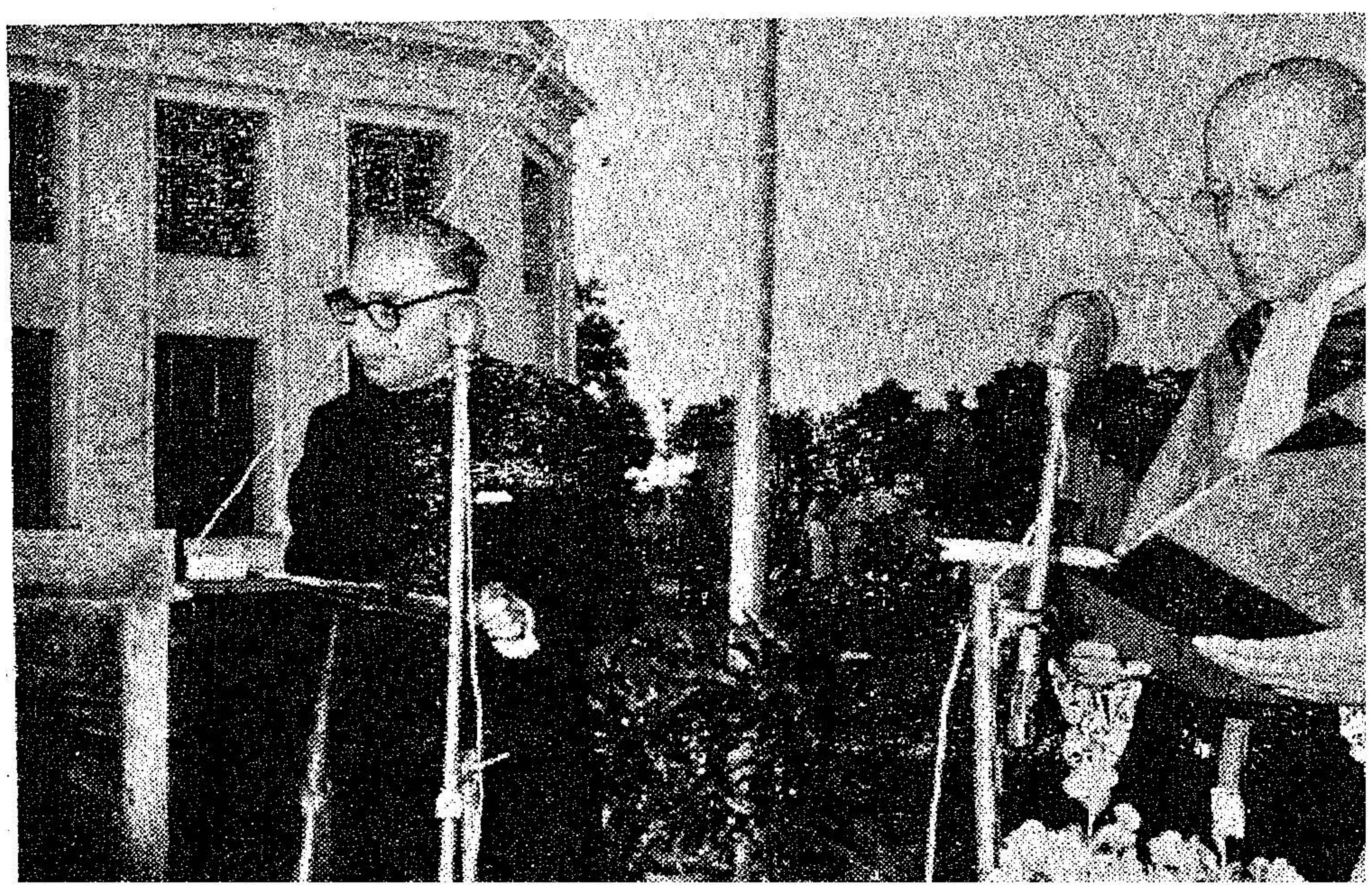
This country has grown by perpetual self-renewal. It has kept its vitality today because it has the capacity to cast away things which were obnoxious and we must have that kind of capacity even today. Our teachers therefore, are the reservoirs of this new spirit, the new spirit of adventure in intellectual matters, in social matters, in political matters. If you do not have that spirit, you cannot communicate that spirit to the youth, who are entrusted to your care. Therefore, I appeal to the teachers that if the generous youth, hospitable youth, adventurous youth, courageous youth whom we have in this country, if they are to be utilized for building up a new country, a new India, a new society, the beginning must come from the teachers themselves. They must know what this country stands for and they must be able to communicate that vitality, not merely instruction.

Fair deal

Let me tell you, the boys do not care for what you teach them but they care for the example you set. It is not merely the instruction which you impart to them in the class room but the kind of life you lead. You think that they do not see it but they have eyes to see and ears to hear. They know everything about their teachers and if they have no respect for the teachers it is because they know more than they ought to know, more than what you expect them to know. Therefore it is education, it is instruction, it is knowledge and it is also the example which the teachers give.

We realize our responsibilities. As a Government we feel that we have not given a fair deal. It is the teachers in the lower stages who are really responsible for moulding the minds and hearts of our people. They must themselves be contended before they can communicate any spirit of contentment. We are trying to do our best, apart from what the Government is doing, giving free education to the children of teachers, helping them,

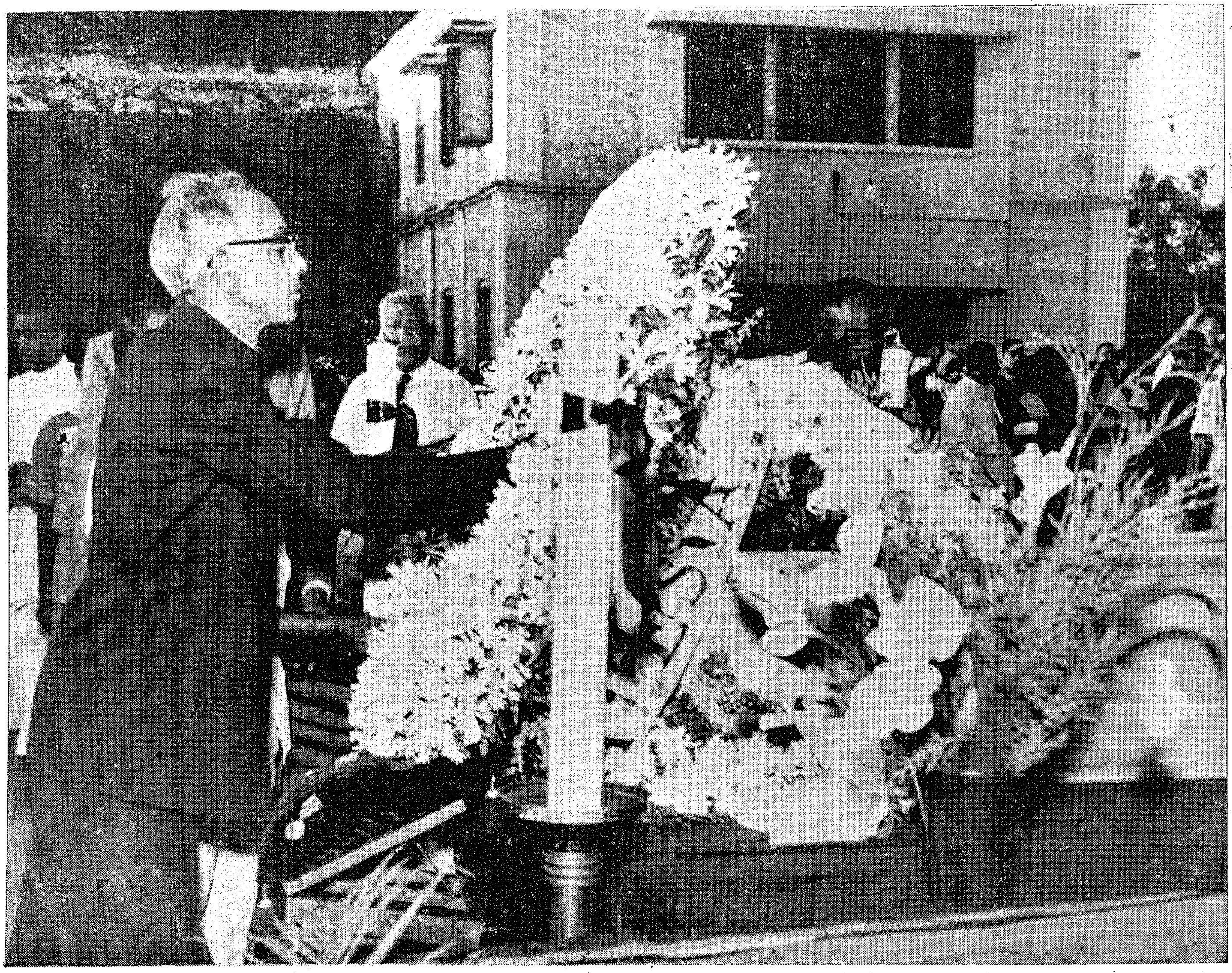
Chief Justice Sri P. Chandra Reddy is taking oath of office as th acting Governor of Madras.



if they are students of merit, to have free education, higher on, even in the University stage. The Government will do what it can and it will indent upon private benefactions also so as to make the teachers feel they are a respected section of the community.

I myself have been a teacher for nearly fifty years of my life and still I am teaching. All that I am doing is to tell people what they should do, how they should behave, etc. That is the kind of job which I have undertaken and so long as there is breath in me I will continue to do that work irrespective of fear or favour.

[From "*OCCASIONAL SPEECHES AND WRITINGS*" of *Dr. S. Radhakrishnan*, Third series.]



Sri T. A. Varghese, Chief Secretary, laying a wreath on the coffin containing the body of Dr. Mathias, late Archi Bishop of Madras.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE'S FOURTH PLAN

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Chief Minister.

Placing the draft outline of the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan before the Assembly Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, said, that the size of the Fourth Plan will be bigger than all the three Plans put together and calls for an outlay of Rs. 750 *crores on Centrally Assisted Schemes and Rs.* 65 *crores on Centrally Sponsored Schemes.*

The comparatively high density of population in Madras State—669 *per square mile as against* 373 *for All-India—only highlights further the need for such a bigger Plan.*

The Plan accords top priority for augmenting agricultural production and it also breaks new ground in assigning a more important and direct role for the State in industrial development.

Working groups constituted by Government have studied the proposals to be included in the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan for well over a year now and these studies and proposals have formed the basis for the Plan. The Plan as drawn up by us also keeps in view the targets and objectives of the National Plan and seeks to assist in their fulfilment.

Socio-economic objectives

It is 15 years since the country set out on its course of planned development. Even during our struggle for freedom, our leaders had recognized that political independence will have content and meaning only to the extent that it paved the way for rapid economic development. We also realised that an under-developed country such as ours, with its low productivity, low levels of consumption and low savings potential could hope to make up for all the retarded growth of past decades only through economic planning. Planning is a continuous process and should keep a long-time, horizon in view. But within such a perspective, each Five-year Plan marks a distinct milestone in our long and arduous journey towards our goal of a self-sustaining and self-generating economy and a new social order, in which, as our Constitution proclaims, justice—social, economic and political—shall inform all the institutions of our national life. Our Plans have thus economic as well as social objectives.

While seeking to achieve appreciable increases in national income through our economic Plans, we are endeavouring to ensure at the same time that the benefits of economic development accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged sections of society. What is more important, these two objectives of eco. nomic progress and social justice are to be achieved within the framework of a democratic society. We do not, and within the frame-work of our Democratic Constitution cannot, employ straight-jacket methods

adopted elsewhere for enforcing restraints on consumption or stimulating production, but have to rely largely on persuation and incentives for achieving the objectives of the Plan. We have to educate the people on the objectives of the Plan and thus secure their enlightened co-operation.

Our Plans cover three sectors—Central, State and private. In the Central sector of the Plan are the major industrial-projects such as installation of new steel plants, heavy machinery plants, heavy electricals, fertiliser factories and oil refineries, which by their very magnitude can be planned and executed only on a national basis. The State sector comprises such important heads of development as Agriculture, Power. Irrigation and Social Services like Education and Health. The private sector also accounts for a very significant portion of the total investment contemplated in the Plan. Investments by the private sector in organized industries like textiles, cement and sugar and also agriculture and house building are typical examples. The draft outline deals largely with the outlays and programmes in the State Plan, though significant developments anticipated in Central and private sectors also are referred to because the Plan for the development of the State comprehends the programmes undertaken in all the three sectors.

Creditable past achievements

This State has a creditable record in the implementation of the Plan and in the achievement of the targets and objectives of the Plan in physical as well as in financial terms. In the fifteen years of planned development, the agricultural and industrial base of the State has been considerably strengthened and a strong technical and administrative apparatus has been built up which is capable of meeting the challenge posed by a bigger Plan. Though the Third Plan originally provided for an outlay of only Rs. 291 crores, on current trends it is anticipated that the final outlay may be of the order of Rs. 340 crores. I would like to stress here that we have been able to fulfil this Plan without any increase in Central assistance. It is because of our earnest efforts at mobilising resources for the Plan and enforcing the utmost economy possible in non-Plan and non-developmental expenditure, that we were able to fulfil a bigger Plan than we had originally embarked upon.

Smt. Jothi Vencatachellum, Health Minister, laying the foundation stone for the South Madras Water-supply Head Works at T. Nagar.

Organisation.

It should be our endeavour in the Fourth Plan to make full use of the organization we have built up in several fields such as agricultural production, power development and reach out towards higher targets and thus bring about a significant improvement in the standards of living of our people.

The progress in the Third Plan has been satisfactory also in terms of achievement of physical targets. The physical targets under Power, Minor Irrigation, General and Technical Education, Small-Scale Industries and Roads will all be fully attained and in a measure exceeded. Even in regard to agriculture production, about which there has been keen debate and discussion, our achievements are by no means disappointing. Against a production of the order of 53 lakhs of tonnes at the commencement of the Third Plan, the actual production by the end is expected to be of the order of 65 lakhs of tonnes, representing an increase of well over 22 per cent. Even more than the actual increase already achieved, what augurs well for the future, is the increased awareness among the cultivators of the need for and their readiness to adopt improved cultural practices. Consumption of nitrogeneous fertilizers, which was of the order of only 1·15 lakhs of tonnes at the commencement of the Third Plan, had increased to over 3·50 lakhs of tonnes by the end of 1964–65 and given the availability of fertilisers can be easily raised to 4 lakhs of tonnes in the current year. High-yielding strains have been evolved and they hold out possibilities of further significant increases in average yields per acre.

Why bigger Plan ?

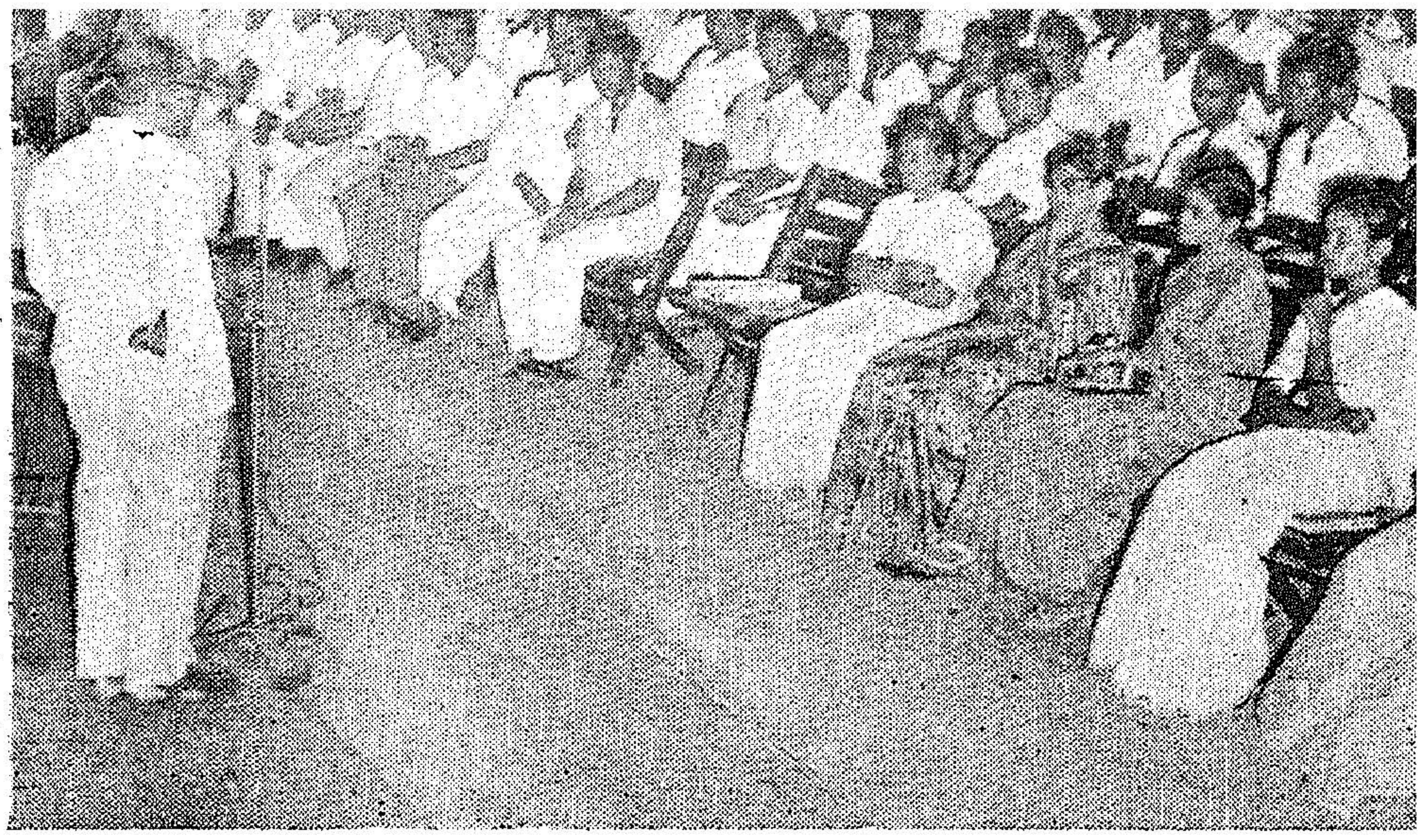
The progress which we have made in the last 15 years should set the pace for further development in the next Plan period. The general standard of living of our people, as elsewhere in India, is however still low and can be raised only through successive Plans involving large investments in Agriculture, Industry and Social Services. The comparatively high density of population in our State—669 per square mile as against only 373 for All India—only highlights further the need for

a bigger Plan which will stimulate production all round and thus contribute to a measure of improvement in the conditions of living of the common man.

The Fourth Plan, as we have drawn up, is a big Plan, bigger than all the three Plans put together, and it calls for an outlay of Rs. 750 crores on Centrally assisted schemes and Rs. 65 crores on Centrally-sponsored schemes. The implementation of the Plan is the joint responsibility of the States and the Centre. While, as our experience in the Third Plan has shown, our own efforts at mobilisation of resouces are of importance in determining the size and pace of execution of Plan schemes, Central assistance will be one of the crucial determinants of the size of the Plan. Our own contribution to the Plan will also, in some measure, depend upon the award of the Finance Commission. We will get a firm indication of the scale of Central assistance, only after our discussions with the Planning Commission, some time in September. The extent of external assistance will also have an important bearing on programme in the Plan with a foreign exchange component. Thus, while the size of the Plan will be subject to adjustments in the light of further discussions with the Planning Commission, we have no doubt at all that the substance of the Plan, as now framed, can be preserved. Our experience in the Second and Third Plans has also shown that if the productive schemes such as those relating to agricultural and industrial production, irrigation and power are implemented efficiently and expeditiously, it will be easier to find additional resources and enlarge the scope of the Plan as we proceed with its implementation.

Top priority to agriculture

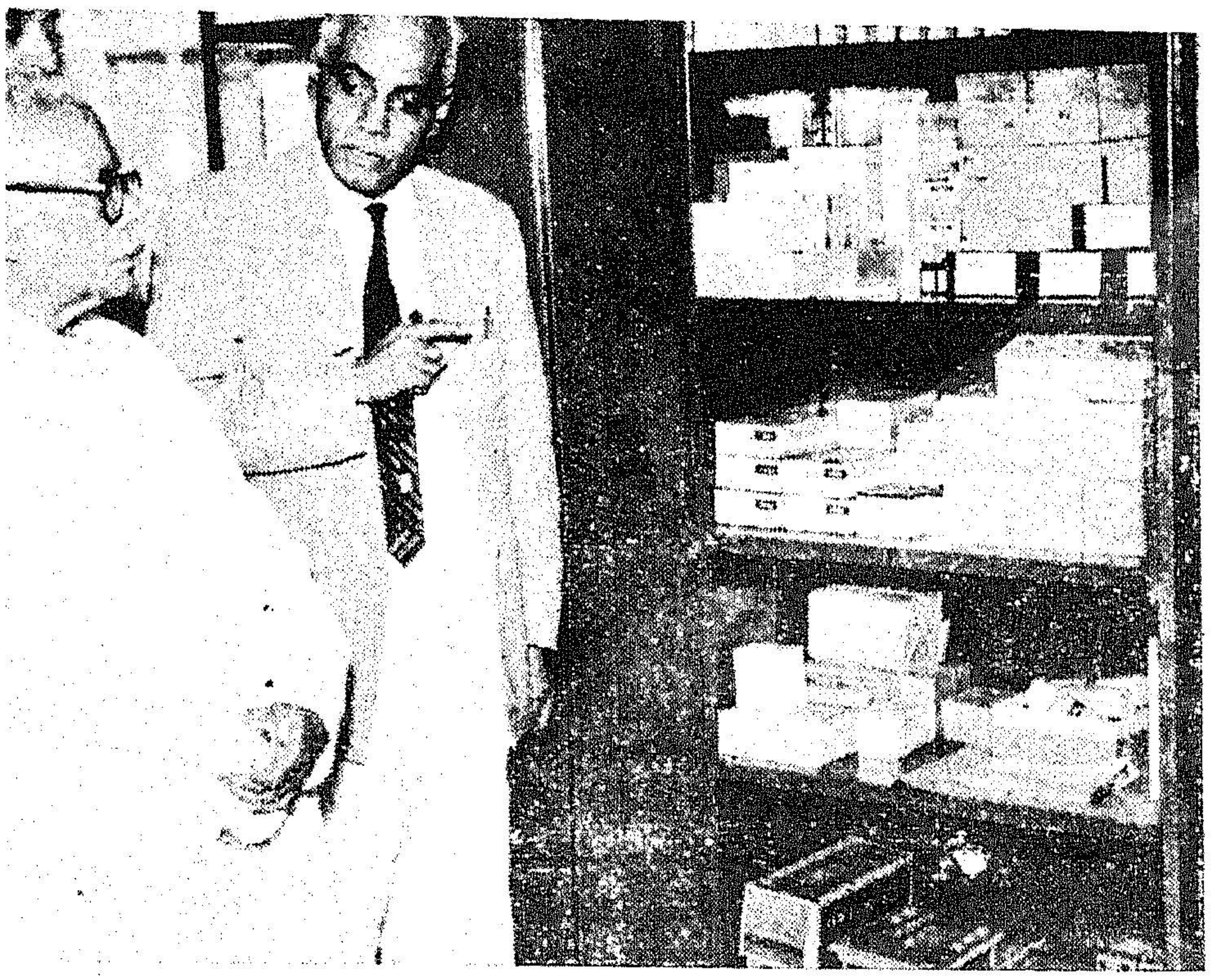
The success of the Fourth Plan, whatever be its ultimate size, will depend largely on the efficiency of our performance in the agricultural sector. It has been recognised on all hands that the difficulties which we had to face during the Third Plan period, including the difficulties caused by the continuous pressure on prices, were largely due to lags in agricultural production. Government of India and the State Governments have been engaged in the last two years in a continuous study of the factors inhibiting growth in the agrciultural sector, and the steps we have taken under the Crash Programme for pushing through schemes calculated to yield quick results in the short run such as intensification of programmes of minor irrigation, rural electrification and introduction of intensive cultivation programmes, reflect our awareness of agricultural production being the key to the success of the Plan. The highest priority has, therefore, been accorded in the Fourth Plan to programmes for augmenting agricultural production.



Sri K. Diraviam, I.A.S., Joint Development Commissioner, presided over the Tamilnad Secretariat Assciation inaugural function.

It will be our objective to attempt whatever is physically and technically feasible in this sector and not let financial resources act as a constraint on development. The provisions we have made for agricultural production are substantially higher than in the Third Plan and whatever be the size of the plan, these will be further augmented if necessary in the light of the progress of the schemes and the benefits flowing therefrom. The average yield per acre in our State is already among the highest in the country in respect of many crops.

The scope for further extension of cultivation through reclamation of land or execution of major irrigation schemes is comparatively limited in our State. We have reached the limits of utilistiaon of our water resources and further significant expansion of irrigation will be possible only when neighbouring States agree, in national interest to share their surplus water resources with us. Even so, we have provided in the Plan for a few medium, irrigation schemes for exploitation of marginal surpluses. We have also recognised at the same time the need to improve the old irrigation systems so as to promote a more economical utilisation of water and facilitate further extension of irrigation with the water so conserved. Provision has therefore been made in the Plan for modernisation of channels in Thanjavur district and for improvements to Periyar channels. Problems of drainage in the Cauvery Delta have also to be tackled on a systematic basis in the Fourth Plan. Due to heavy run-off from north-east monsoon rains, both from outside and inside the delta, a large portion of the Cauvery Delta gets water-logged during the period. Upland drains entering the delta have therefore to be diverted either away from the delta or taken to the sea without affecting the irrigation crops. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been proposed in the Fourth Plan for the execution of drainage schemes in the Cauvery Delta.



Chief Minister who inaugurated the Employees' State Insurance Dispensary at Perambur is inspecting the Dispensary after the function.

We will have to turn to more intensive utilisation of sub-soil water for stepping up productivity in agriculture. This State has already made impressive progress in the utilisation of electricity for lift irrigation. By the end of the current Plan, we will have 2·35 lakhs of wells connected to power. As part of the programme for rural electrification and utilisation of power for agricultural production, all villages with a population of 5,000 and above and most of the villages with a population of 2,000 and above will have been covered by the end of the Third Plan. In the Fourth Plan, we have provided for connecting 2·50 lakhs of additional pumpsets to power and in the course of fulfilment of this programme, power will be extended to all villages. A provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made for rural electrification programme in the Fourth Plan. The provision made in the Plan for acquisition of undertakings of private licensees should, in particular, give a fillip to the progress of rural electrification in areas which have lagged behind the rest of the State.

Apart from extension of irrigation in all directions, we will have to lay emphasis on expansion of output through application of good seed, fertilisers, green manures and adoption of modern methods of cultivation. The Fourth Plan contemplates a further big step-up in the consumption of nitrogenous as well as phosphatic fertilisers and with a view to encourage the application of fertilisers to crops grown under rain-fed conditions, it is also proposed to introduce an element of subsidy on fertilisers applied for rain-fed crops. Our experts have made a careful study of all factors contributing to increased agricultural production and have concluded that it will be possible to step up production of foodgrains from 65 lakhs to 82 lakhs of tonnes in the Fourth Plan. This order of growth, though slightly less than the rate of growth visualised in the National Plan, will still represent a substantial increase over the base level production.

The Fourth Plan also recognizes the need for accelerating the rate of growth in ancillary sectors, particularly under fisheries, through extensive mechanisation of fishing craft, improvement of fishing gear and tackle and through exploitation of deep-sea fisheries. The Plan aims at an increase of production of fish from 2·9 lakhs of tonnes to 4·7 lakhs of tonnes by 1970–71.

Industrial development

Although agricultural development has a crucial role in the process of economic development in this State, substantial gains in levels of living and employment opportunities can only be achieved by diversification of economic activities through rapid industrial development. The State has made rapid strides in industrial development in the last decade. But the State Government's direct investment in industrial development has not been substantial. The Government's policy has been one of stimulating the private sector, with provision of necessary economic overheads.

The Fourth Plan, as now drawn up, breaks new ground in assigning a more important and direct role for the State Government in the industrial development of the State. The State Government will concentrate on development of certain medium sized basic industries producing raw materials and intermediates which could be used by other industries in the private sector. The State will also directly engage in the production of certain vital consumer goods needed for mass consumption such as yarn, sugar and cement so as to be able to influence pricing policies better. The State's Plan also assigns an important place for co-operatives in the development of these consumer industries. The outlays in the State Plan under Industries will have to be supplemented by substantial investments in the Central sector in projects such as the Oil Refinery and Neyveli-Salem Steel Plant.

Power schemes

The development of agriculture as well as industries is closely linked with that of power, which has always been assigned the pride of place in our Plans. At the end of the Third Plan, the installed capacity of the Madras Grid will be 1,140 mW exclusive of 400 mW to be commissioned at Neyveli. Apart from providing for completion of the Anamalai Hydro-Electric

Scheme, extension of Basin Bridge Power Station and Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Fourth Plan provides for the following new schemes :—

Scheme.	*Installed capacity.*	*Estimated cost.* (RS. IN CRORES)
Thermal Station at Ennore ..	300 mW	28·0
Thermal Station at Tuticorin ..	100 mW	11·1
Hogenekkal Hydro-Electric Scheme.	800 mW	56·0
Upper Tambaraparni	155 mW	17·8
Pandiyar-Punnapuzha	70 mW	9·2
Upper Manimuthar	95 mW	11·7
Paralayar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	30 mW	3·8
Suruliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	25 mW	3·2

Even with the execution of all these schemes, there will be a substantial gap between the effective capacity of our grid and the demand for power, which can be met only by further expansion of Neyveli Thermal Station and the execution of the Kalpakkam Nuclear Plant Scheme. These Schemes will have to be accommodated in the Central sector of the Plan. The total outlay on power projects in the State Plan will be of the order of Rs. 217 crores, against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 121 crores in the Third Plan and reflects adequately the continuing importance, which we attach to power development in our Plants.

Social service

While thus giving due importance to productive schemes, the Fourth Plan seeks to give a new orientation to our economic planning with the emphasis it lays on development of social services such as Education, Medical and Public Health, Water-supply, Housing and Welfare of Backward Classes. The expansion of opportunities for education at primary and secondary levels in the last decade has, to some extent, mitigated the inequalities of opportunities in our society and has opened out vistas of opportunities for betterment of the socially and economically submerged sections of our population. An outlay of nearly Rs. 80 crores proposed for expansion of education at different levels should assist in this process further and create a milieu in which the economically backward sections of our society can come into their own. The national directive of free and compulsory education will be fulfilled throughout the State by the end of the Fourth Plan.

The Fourth Plan also seeks to make a significant contribution towards improvement of the basic amenities of life in rural areas in respect of communication, water-supply, medical relief and public health and thus abridge, to some extent, the present wide gap between rural and urban areas in regard to these essential amenities of life. We are already implementing a large programme of acquisition and assignment of house-sites in favour of Harijans, and over one lakh of house-sites have already been assigned in the last three Plan periods. There are still a large number of Harijans who live on private sites under constant threat of eviction. This programme has therefore to be accelerated so that all Harijans in rural areas could have sites of their own by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

As part of our Plan objective of assuring certain minimum of living conditions for the poorer sections of the society, it has been proposed that, besides Harijans, all poor people, irrespective of caste or other consideration and subject only to economic criteria, should also be assured of free house-sites by the end of the Fourth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made in the Plan for this programme.

Outlay-quite modest

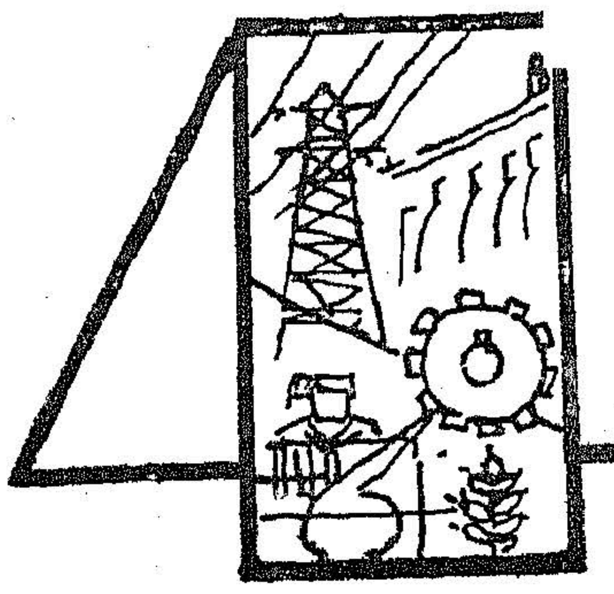
The Fourth Plan may appear big in finanacial terms, but is quite modest in relation to the needs of the people who, after centuries of neglect, naturally expect some improvement in their conditions of living in the new social order we are trying to forge over-awed by temporary stresses and strains if we falter at this stage and fail to maintain the tempo of development, we will only be piling up problems for the future. The difficulties caused by large investments, not matched by sufficient savings, and consequent rise in prices are no doubt there. But these difficulties will only be further aggravated, if we set our sights low and slow down our rate of growth. Our emphasis, should, on the contrary, be on increase in production through wise and planned investment so that, out of such increased production, we may be able to sustain the improvement in standards of living which our people are keenly looking forward to. In discussions on the size of the Plan, we are apt to be pre-occupied with the financial resources for the Plan. Resources are important, but even more important is efficient and determined implementation of Plan projects. Through hard work and efficient performance in all sectors of our economy, it should be possible for us to fulfil the Plan, on the success of which the hopes of our people rest.

FOURTH PLAN OUTLAY

The size and pattern of outlays proposed for the State's Fourth Plan under different heads of developments are indicated below :—

	Third Plan (Anticipated).		*Fourth Plan.*	
	Centrally assisted.	*Centrally sponsored.*	*Centrally assisted.*	*Centrally sponsored.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
Agricultural Production	45,94	1,08	84,37	8,61
Co-operation, Community Development and Rural Development Programmes.	28,32	78	*51,26	1,01
Irrigation	32,80	..	68,81	..
Power	1,21,28	..	2,17,00	..
Industry including Handlooms	24,27	..	88,36	..
Transport and Communications	13,16	48	37,49	11,33
Education and Cultural Activities	35,91	24	94,85	1,15
Health	25,86	1,61	92,48	3,60
Housing including Town Planning	5,24	6,89	19,55	27,00
Welfare of Backward Classes	5,34	2,41	14,21	4,10
Social Welfare	17	6	2,00	..
Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare	1,66	2,49	6,06	9,09
Public Co-operation	1	8	15	23
Miscellaneous	56	..	1,16	..
Total ..	3,40,52	16,13	7,77,75	65,52
Less ..	..	..	(—) 27,76	..
Total ..	3,40,52	16,13	7,49,99	65,52

* Includes schemes costing Rs. 27·76 lakhs provided in other heads of development.

STATE'S  th PLAN

Size and pattern of investment

The size and pattern of investment of the State Plans should conform to the targets and objectives of the National Plan and assist in their fulfilment. The Plan of each State should, nevertheless, take into consideration its own special economic and social problems, the level of development reached, the natural and human resour- ces available, their full utilisation, etc., for securing a balanced development.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan of Madras State with an outlay of Rs. 815 *crores* (750+65) *has been drawn up within this frame-work, subject to the approval of the Planning Commission.*

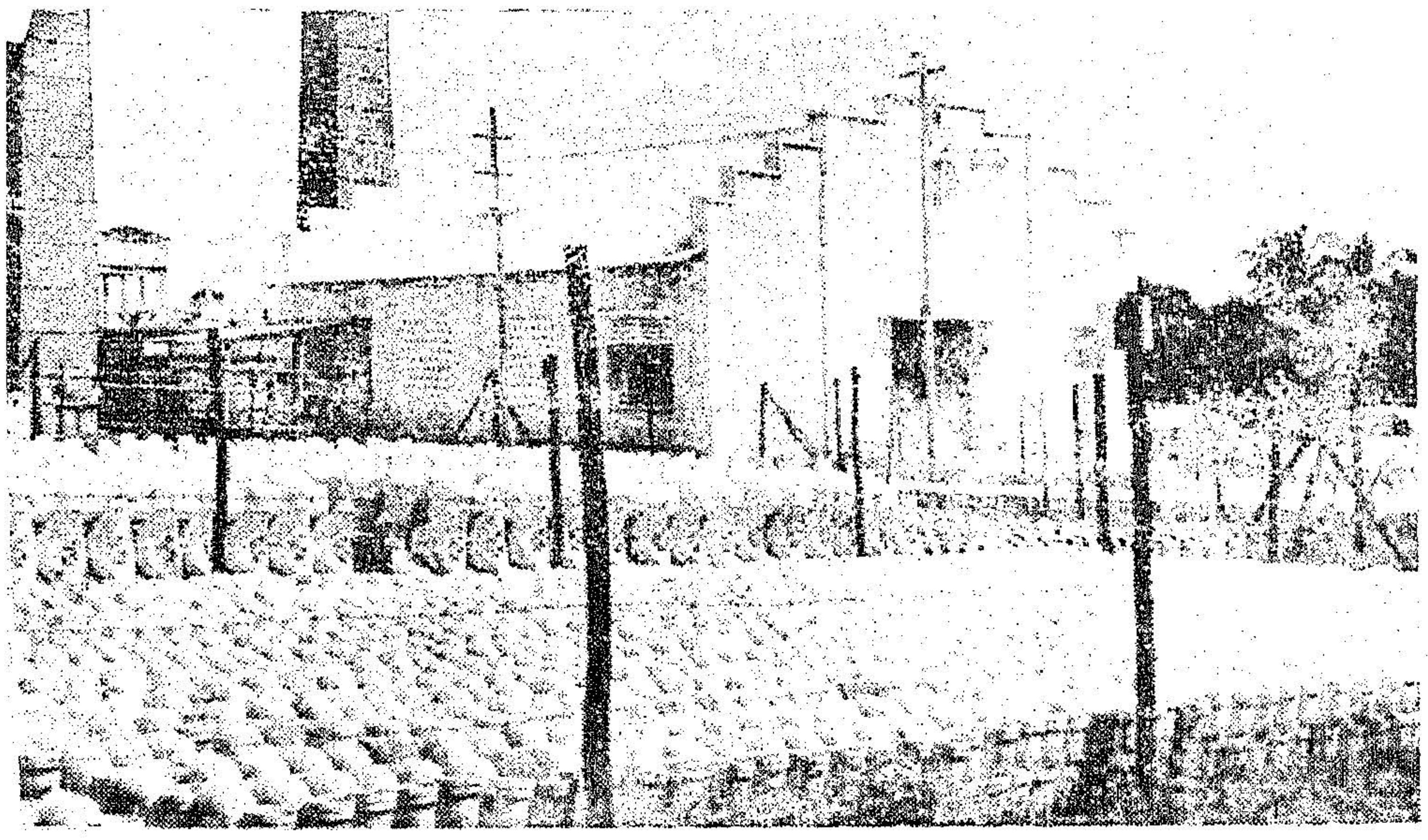
In planning for the Socio-economic progress of a people the basic decisions governing the rate of growth, the size and pattern of investment are all taken at the national level. The State Plan should conform broadly to the targets and objectives of the National plan and assist in their fulfilment. It should also be consistent with the economic and social philosophy underlying the National Plan. Further, ours is a mixed economy consisting of Centre, State and private sectors in which Central investments play a dominant role. Decisions of policy of Central Government in regard to allocation of scarce resources, of which foreign exchange is the most important will also have an important bearing on the Plan Programmes at State level. It is against this background the size and pattern of investment of the State Plans have to be considered.

The State Plans cover such vital sectors of development as agriculture, small industries, irrigation and power, roads and road transport, education and other social services. The successful implementation of the State Plans in these fields, which impinge closely on the welfare of the people, has therefore an important bearing on the realisation of the objectives of the National Plan.

Planning for development is a continuous process and successive Plans form a continuing series, both in terms of investments and benefits. In a scientific approach to the Fourth Plan, we should therefore appropriately begin with assessment of the progress made in the three plans, take note of the deficiencies which still exist and seek to determine in the light of growth achieved in various sectors of economy the pace and direction of economic development that could be profitably attempted. The possibilities of growth within the physical resources available have to be assessed and then matched against the financial potentials of the State with the Central and private sectors.

Past achievements

Outlays made in the first two Plans strengthened the industrial and agricultural base of State and paved the way for the vastly enlarged development effort of the Third Plan period. The Third Plan originally visualised an outlay of the order of Rs. 291 crores. But with the progress already attained in the first four years of the Plan, and on the basis of outlay anticipated in the last year, the expenditure on the Third Plan is expected to touch Rs. 340 crores. The anticipated outlays of the Third Plan should guide the allocations of the Fourth consistent, of course, with the economic and social objectives of the National Plan.



The Industrial development of Madras in the last three Plans are impressive. Here is a view of the Ceramic Factory in South Arcot District.

The progress in the Third Plan has been satisfactory also in terms of achievement of physical targets. There has however been legitimate concern about the slow rate of growth in agriculture, the most important sector of our economy. Shortfalls in agricultural production are also largely responsible for the comparative slower growth in national income and the continuous pressure on prices. But even in this sphere, our achievement in the Third Plan are by no means negligible. Considerable additional production potential has been created as a result of execution of programmes relating to minor and major irrigation, distribution of improved seeds, and increase in the application of fertilizers. Further acceleration of production up to the level targeted in the Third Plan will depend largely on a still larger increase in the consumption of fertilisers. Though the Plan provides for a step-up-in consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers, up to 5·6 lakhs of tonnes in terms of Ammonium Sulphate, on current trends of availability of fertilisers, it is estimated that the consumption can be raised only up to 4 lakhs of tonnes or so. On this reckoning and after making minor adjustments under other programmes, it is prudent for the present to plan on the basis that production of foodgrains may reach up to a level of 65 lakhs of tonnes.

Population Density

On this estimate of agricultural production, the State income at 1960–61 prices is expected to register an increase from Rs. 1,120·97 crores in 1960–61 to about Rs. 1,423 crores in 1965–66. At this level the *per capita* income of the State at 1960–61 prices will be Rs. 391 in 1965–66. In spite of the real progress which this State has made in terms of growth in *per capita* income and the considerable vigour shown in the implementation of the Plans, the general standard of living is still low. Further in view of the comparatively higher density of population in Madras (669 persons per square mile as against 373 for the country as whole) we should aim at somewhat higher rate of growth than the 6½ per cent visualised for the national economy as a whole.

In settling the strategy and pattern of investment of the Fourth Plan, the following further points have also to be kept in view. The *per capita* availability of cultivable land per head of agricultural population is also very low in our State being only 0·61 acre, against 0·98 acre for the country as a whole. This factor serves to depress the *per capita* income generation in the agricultural sector below the national average, in spite of higher productivity per acre judged in terms of average yields under important crops. *Per capita* income in the agricultural sector can be raised only by a two-pronged programme directed simultaneously towards stepping up of agricultural production to the maximum extent feasible and at the same time diverting a portion of the rural population in a planned manner from the agricultural to the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Agricultural Sector

In spite of all the expansion and diversification which have undoubtedly taken place in the industrial sector, the agricultural sector which contributed 47·28 per cent in 1960–61 is still expected to contribute 44·94 per cent in 1965–66 to the State income. A significant

OUTLAYS IN I, II, III PLANS

	First Plan Outlay.	*Second Plan Outlay.*	*Third Plan Outlay (Original).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN CRORES)		
Agriculture	9·67 (Agriculture and Community Development)	16·80	36·98
Community Development and Co-operation.		15·23	25·18
Irrigation and Power ..	50·43	95·78	127·61
Large and Medium Industry	1·53 (Industries combined)	1·13	3·35
Small Scale Industries and Village Industries.		12·72	20·16
Roads and Tourism ..	2·70	5·38	11·25
Education	3·82	13·73	32·16
Health	6·42	14·35	21·50
Housing	1·29	4·80	7·00
Welfare of Backward Classes	4·52 (Welfare items combined)	4·59	5·38
Social Welfare		0·18	*(—)2·12 0·52
Labour and Labour Welfare.		0·48	1·33
Other items		1·01	0·59
Total ..	80·38	186·18	290·89

* Shown in the Central Plan.

impact on State income and *per capita* income can therefore be made only through planning for maximum possible increase in agricultural production. It should also be remembered that the Fourth Plan is being framed against the background of the rise in prices due in a large measure to lags in agricultural production, the improvement of which should therefore have the highest priority in any plan of action for containment of prices. The Fourth Plan therefore accords topmost priority for augmenting agricultural production.

Growth factors

In determining the feasible rate of growth for the agricultural sector, certain constricting factors of special importance to the State have to be kept in view. The State has reached the limits of utilization of its water resources and further extension of irrigation facilities will become increasingly difficulty. In the absence of yet an agreement with the neighbouring States which will provide for the diversion of west-flowing rivers for irrigating the arid tracts of the State, the scope for extension of cultivation and multiple cropping by provision of irrigation facilities is comparatively less than in many other States. In respect of minor irrigation too, the State has to turn progressively to schemes of a marginal character. The scope for further extension of cultivation by reclamation of culturable waste lands is also not significant. We have therefore to rely principally on expansion of output through intensive cultivation. We are entering a more difficult and challenging phase of development of agriculture in this State in which accent should be on increased application of science and modern technology to problems of agricultural production.

On a careful consideration of these and other relevant factors, it has been estimated that it will be possible to step up production of foodgrains from 65 lakhs of tonnes to 82 lakhs of tonnes during the Fourth Plan period. This increase, though substantial in absolute terms will be slightly less than the order of increase visualised for the country as a whole.

Role of Industry

Since the rate of growth considered above feasible for the agricultural sector is somewhat lower than that assumed for the country as a whole, and the contribution of the tertiary sector may generally be expected to rise only at the same rate as the projected increase in national income, the rate of growth for secondary sector should be comparatively higher than that visualised in the Memorandum of the Fourth Plan for the country as a whole, if the State is to achieve the overall rate of growth aimed at in the National Plan.

In the last ten years, there has been appreciable investment in industries. Even so, the contribution of the Industrial sector to State income will be of the order of only 19 per cent at the end of the Third Plan. For reasons already stated, the scope for augmenting opportunities for employment in the agricultural sector is restricted. Therefore, from the point of view alike of ensuring a minimum increase in State income and provision of employment opportunities, the Fourth Plan of the State should aim at a substantial increase in the contribution of the industrial sector.

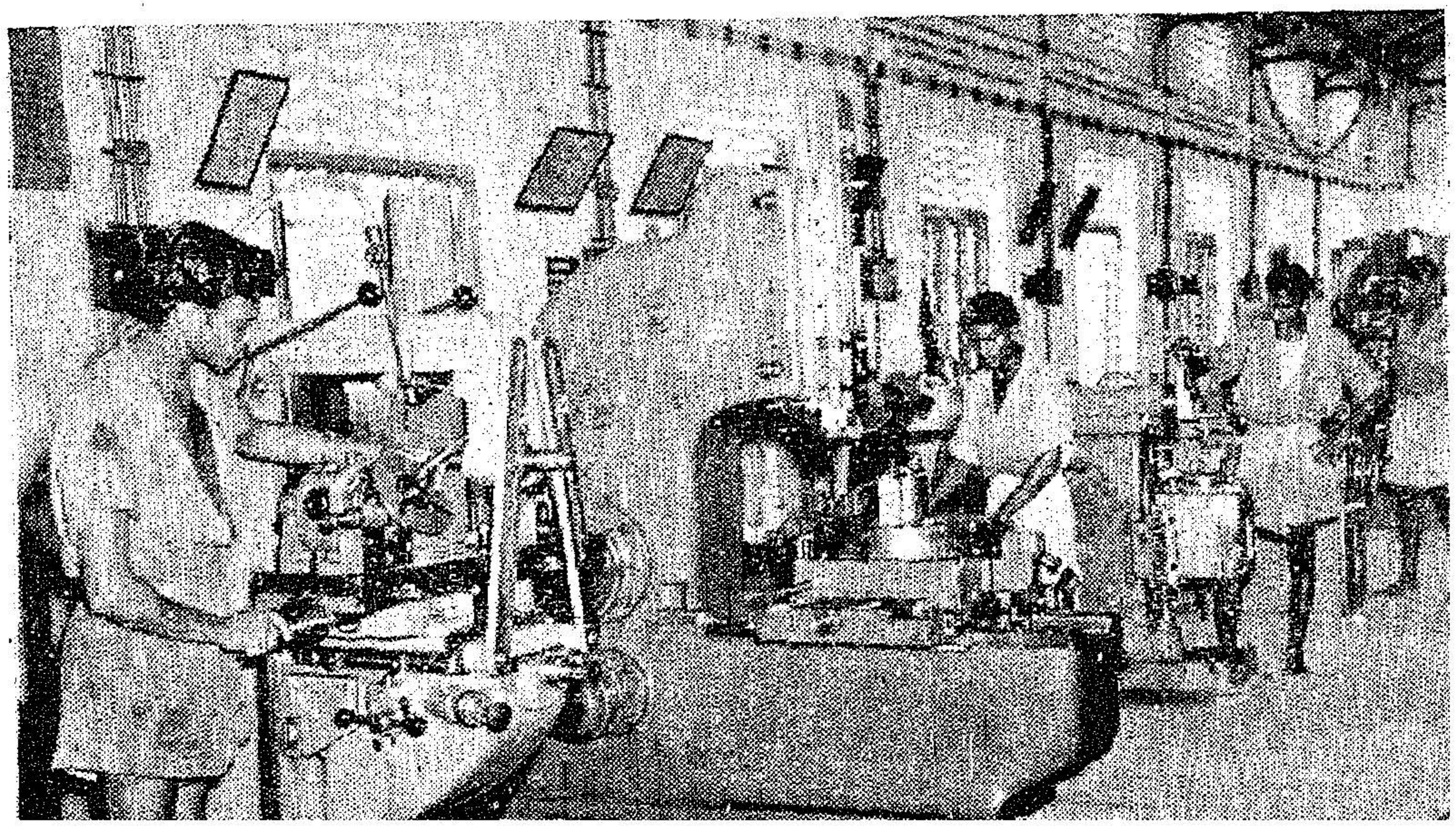
It has been estimated that it will be necessary to plan for an increase of income generated by the industrial sector of a little over Rs. 200 crores. This order of increase in outlays from industries will call for an investment of Rs. 600 crores.

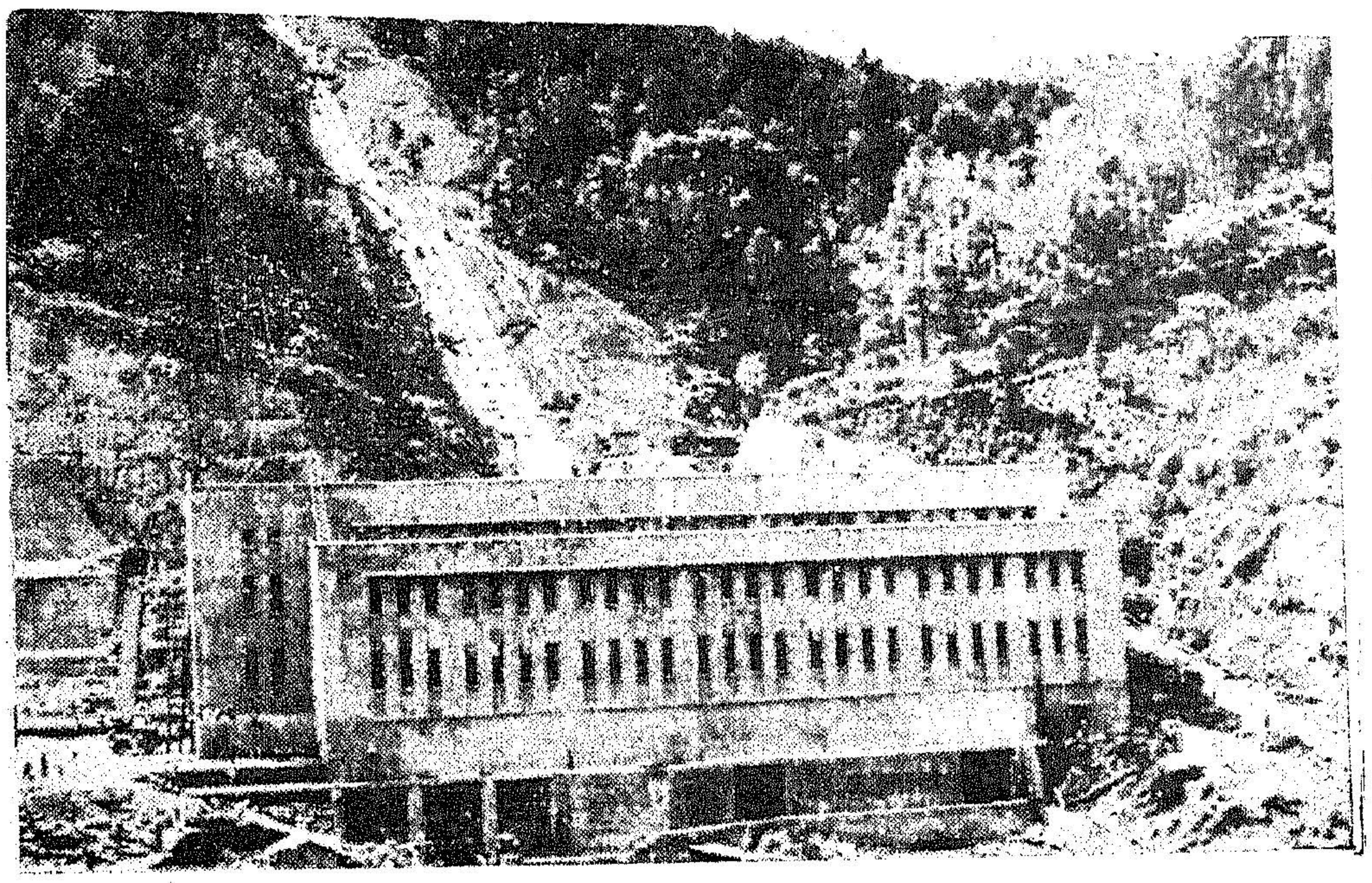
Government's role

The Government's policy so far has been one of stimulating the private sector in promoting industrial ventures, with provision of necessary economic overheads. There are however certain gaps in the structure and pattern of industries as it has developed in this State in the last ten years. There is, in particular, need for development of certain basic industries producing raw materials and intermediates which could be used by other industries. It is also increasingly realized that the State should directly engage in the production of certain vital consumer goods needed for mass consumption as to be able to influence pricing policies better. Keeping all these objectives in view, it is visualised that the State should play a more direct role in industrial development in the Fourth Plan.

On an assessment of the investment capacities of the three important agencies in industrial development, it is felt that the aggregate investment of 600 crores may be

Interior view of a factory in one of the industrial estates of the State.





Power generation in Madras State during the past fifteen years is spectacular. Picture shows a general view of Kundah Power House No. 1·

The inter-dependance of programmes of industrial development and technical education has been recognized in the Fourth Plan and technical education programmes have been worked out with reference to the manpower requirements anticipated in the Fifth Plan, in view of the time lag between the establishment of institutions and the turn out of trained personnel. While providing for the expansion of the existing institutions to the extent feasible, the need for promotion of balanced regional development within the State through a wider dispersal of facilities for technical education with the establishment of new institutions has also been kept in view.

broadly distributed as 100 crores by the State sector and 325 crores by the Central sector, the balance being in the private sector. In addition to the projects already in existence such as the Neyveli Lignite Project and the High Pressure Boiler Plant whose programmes of expansion are on hand the execution as part of the Central Plan of projects such as the Neyveli Salem Steel Plant and petroleum refinery will besides helping to achieve the targets of investment considered necessary for minimum rate of growth in the Fourth Plan, lay a strong base for accelerated progress in the subsequent Plan periods.

Power Development

The development of industries is closely linked with that of power and the Planning for power as also transport has always to be a little ahead of requirements so that shortages of these essential infra-structural facilities may not inhibit industrial expansion. The past trends in growth in consumption of power point to a doubling of the demand over a five-year period. In view of the limited scope for creation of additional irrigation potential through medium and minor irrigation schemes, emphasis has to be laid on further extensive use of power for lift irrigation. In this view, provision has been made in the Plan for connecting 2·5 lakhs of pumpsets. In assessing the dimensions of the power development programme needed for the Fourth Plan, this fact has been borne in mind. The rural electrification programme will be pushed through further so as to extend to all villages, in view of the great contribution it can make to food production. The need for maintaining a balance between hydel and thermal power has also been kept in view and apart from the establishment of thermal plant in the vicinity of Madras and Tuticorin, further expansion of Neyveli and establishment of a nuclear plant in the Central sector have also been proposed.

Social Services

The rural areas in this State as elsewhere too have lagged behind the urban in respect such amenities as, communications, water-supply, medical relief, Public Health, etc. The Fourth Plan breaks new ground in the considerably larger provision in proportionate terms proposed for these social services. Besides ensuring greater equality of opportunities for different sections of the people, the development of social services will also be of significance as a measure of redistribution of income in favour of the poorer sections. The national directive of free and compulsory education will be fulfilled throughout the State by the end of the Fourth Plan. With a view to remove the few difficulties which still exist in the enrolment of pupils from poorer strata of society. It has been proposed as one of the important programmes of the Fourth Plan to supplement the free education policy with free supply of text-books and uniforms for all poor pupils in elementary schools. It is one of the essential objectives of the Fourth Plan as formulated to mitigate these disparities through larger investments in rural areas in provision of link roads, water-supply, construction of buildings for elementary schools, etc. We are already implementing a perspective plan of rural electrification. It has now been visualised as one of the important objectives of the Fourth Plan that every village should by the end of the Fourth Plan have also a source of protected water-supply or a pipe-line.

We have already been implementing a vigorous programme of acquisition and assignment of house-sites in favour of Harijans. While the needs of Harijans in this regard will continue to receive special attention, it has now been proposed as part of the Fourth Plan that all poor persons, irrespective of castes or other considerations, subject only to strict application of certain economic criterial, should be provided with free house-

sites in rural areas. This programme and its fulfilment should eventually rank among the principal achievement of the Fourth Plan.

Employment

Social justice and assurance of certain minimum standard of consumption call for greater efforts to enlarge opportunities for gainful employment. Large outlays proposed for Labour Intensive Programmes, such as soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation, construction and improvement of roads, and development of Village and Small Scale Industries including Handlooms, as also the rural manpower programme, should help to make a dent on this unemployment problem.

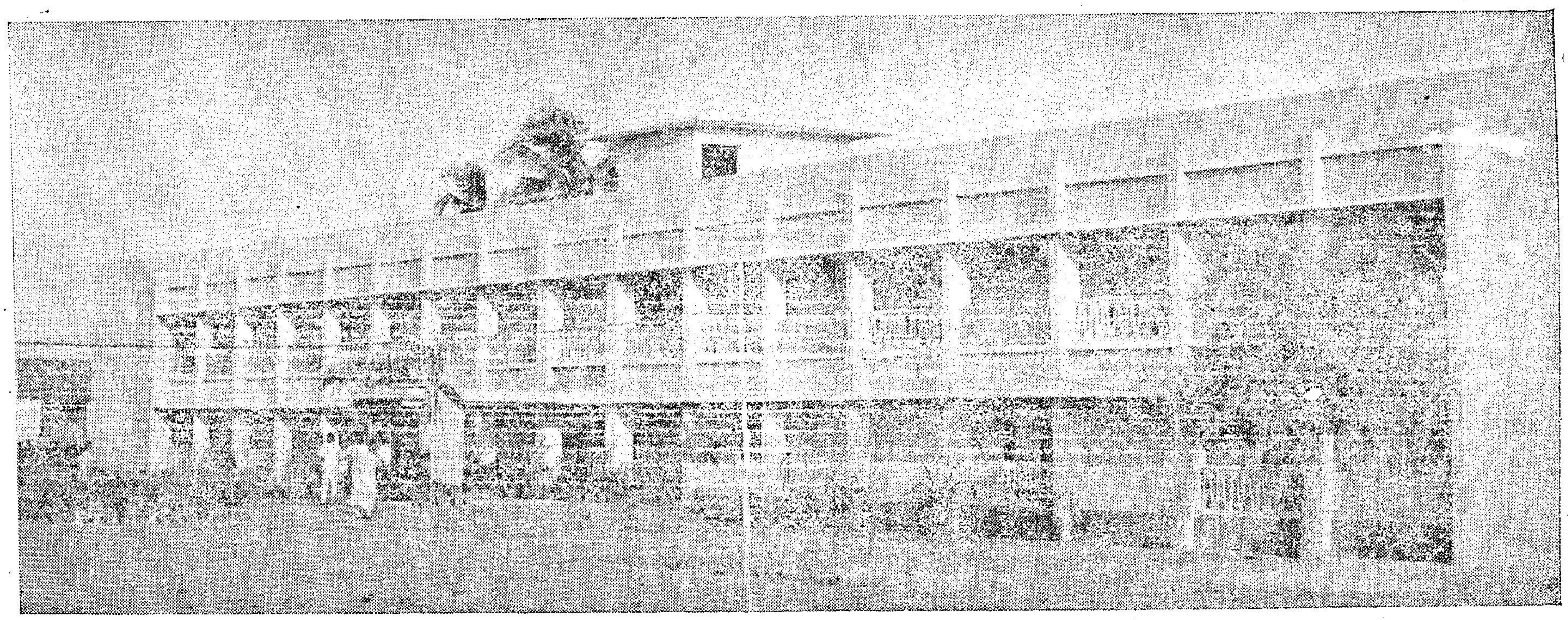
It is necessary at the same time to ensure that the fruits of planning are not eroded by rapid growth of population. A programme of family planning involving intensive education provision of facilities and advice on the largest scale with emphasis, particularly on sterilization, has been embodied as an integral part of the Fourth Plan.

Local Plan

The question of preparation of District and Village Plan, with a view to promote local initiative in planning and to stimulate local efforts at mobilization of resources, will also be pursued as part of the State's Fourth Plan. The working groups concerned with different heads of development have indicated areas in respect of which such local planning could be successfully undertaken. When State's Fourth Plan is cleared in outline with the Planning Commission, it will be possible to initiate action for formulation of such local plans on the basis of mobilization of local resources supplemented by grants from the State as part of the Plan.

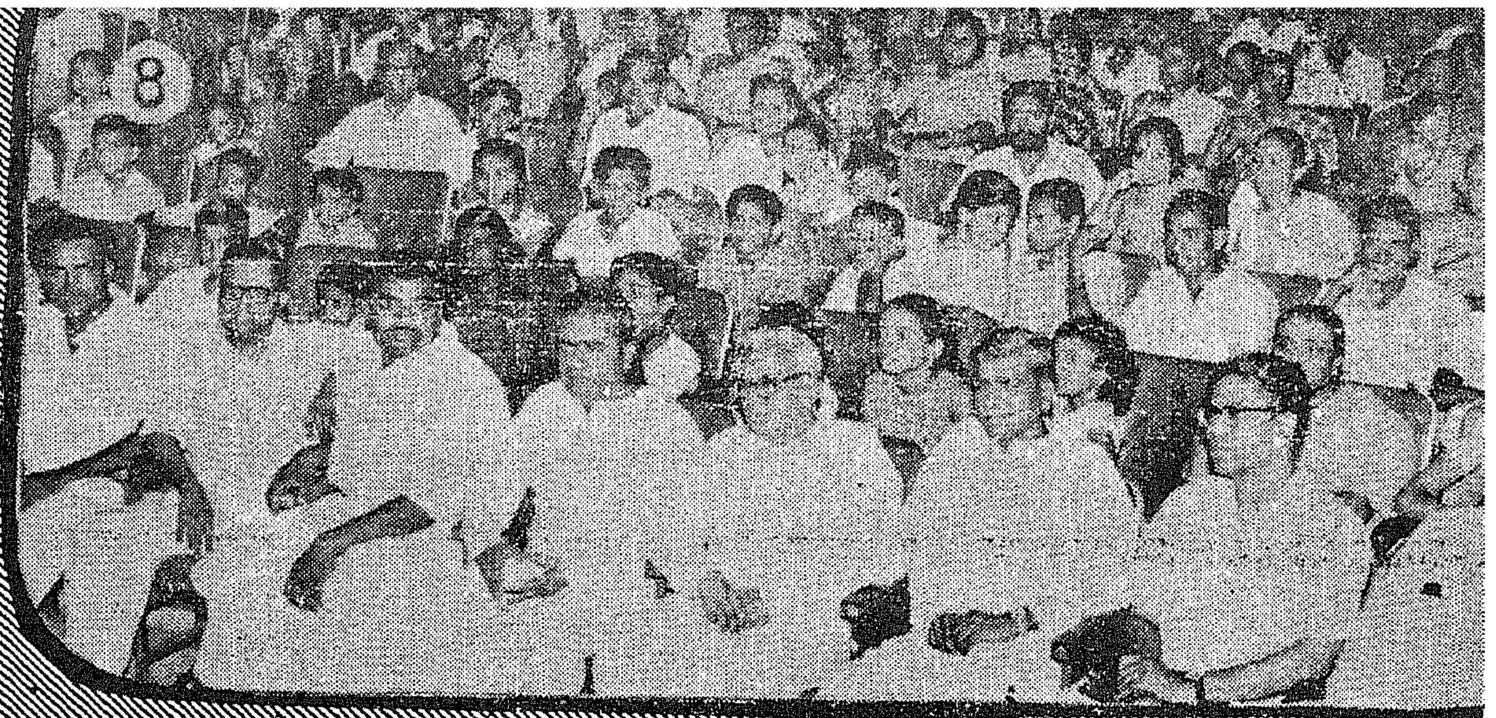
The Fourth Plan is being prepared in the context of a rise in prices of raw materials as well as consumption goods in the Third Plan period. One of the important causes accentuating the inflationary trends in the Third Plan period was the delay in securing maximum returns from investments in certain directions. Priority will therefore be given to the completion of projects started in the Third Plan and the full utilization of capacities already created. It should be our endeavour to see that schemes for increased agricultural and industrial production are pushed through with the utmost vigour and efficiency so that the increased flow of goods and services from these sectors may help abate inflationary pressures and also sustain a larger effort in regard to social services.

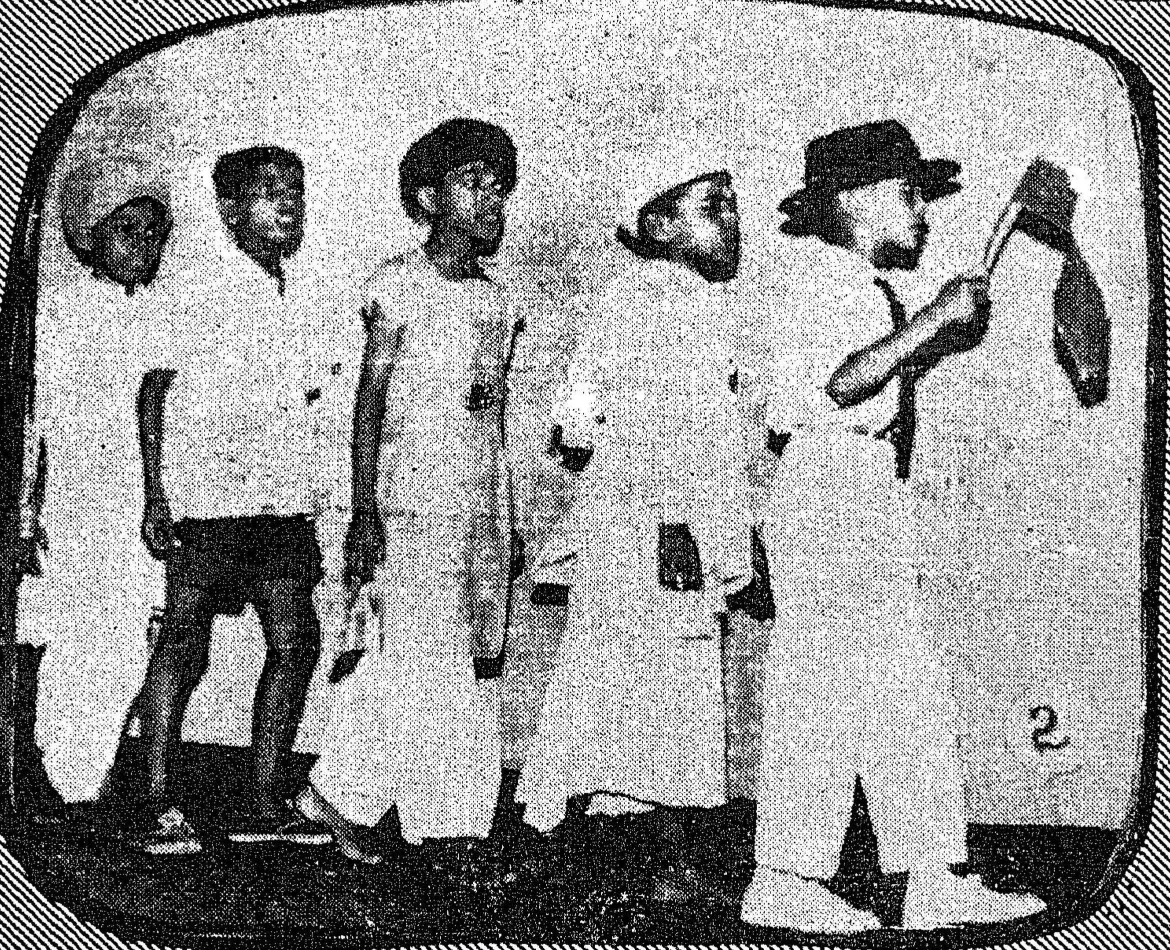
It is in keeping with the above consideration the draft outline of the Fourth Plan of Madras State has been worked out for an outlay of Rs. 750 crores on Centrally assisted schemes and Rs. 65 crores on Centrally sponsored schemes. Therefore though the Fourth Plan may appear big in financial terms is quite modest in relation to the needs of the people.

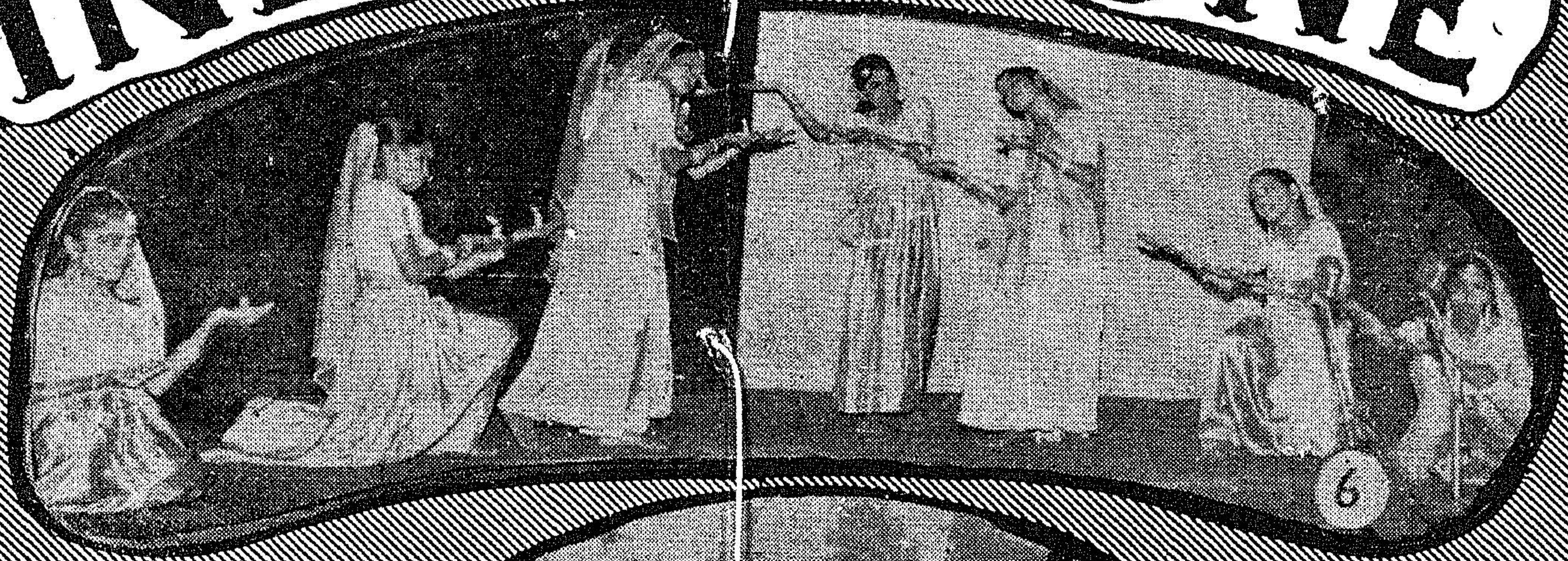


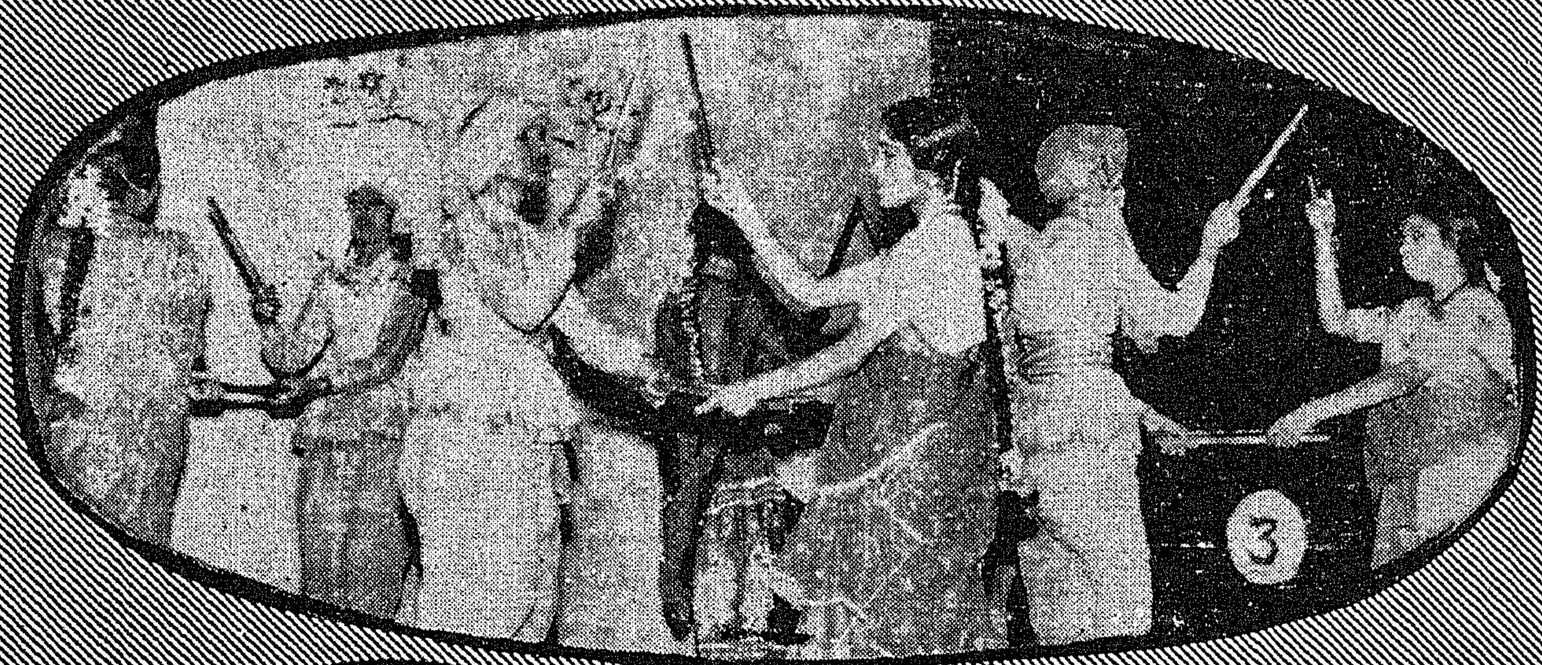
A general view of the Trainees Hostel of the Surgical Instrument Plant. Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister, declared open the building.

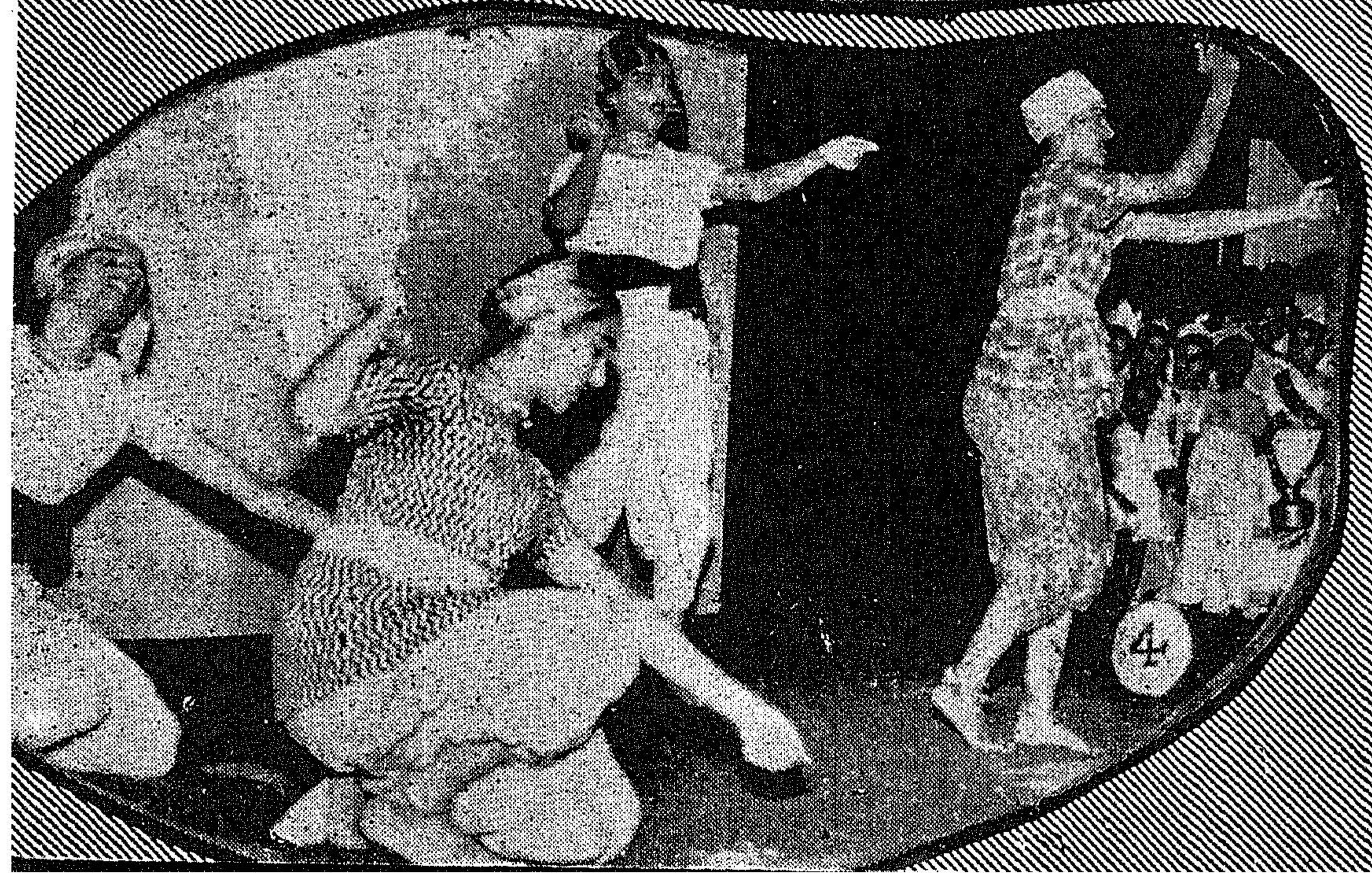
INDIA IS ONE











On Independence Day a National Cultural Programme—"Onre Bharatham" was organized by the Government at Children Theatre. The children of various Linguistic Groups residing in the city participated in the programme.

1. Vanoli Siruvar Sangap Peravai.
2. Boys of Santhome Dharma Vidyasala (Hindi).
3. Gujarati Girls from Manilal M. Mehta High Girls' School.
4. Bengali Students from Queen Mary's College.
5. Children from Andhra Balananda Sangam (Centre top).
6. Girls from Sugunibai Sanatana Girls' Secondary Schools (Hindi).
7. Kannada Sanga Group Girls.
8. Chief Minister presided over the function.
9. Students from Murthazavya Urdu High School.
10. Girls from A.B. Parekh Gujarathi Vidya Mandir.
11. Punjab Association Adarsh Vidyasala girls.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

A Fourth Plan of the dimensions now visualized at National and State levels will naturally call for vigorous efforts on the part of the Centre and States in mobilizing resources. There will be need for the utmost restraint in regard to non-development expenditure as well as maintenance expenditure of a developmental character. The principal elements for consideration in assessment of State's resources for the Fourth Plan are—

(i) Balance from current revenues at existing rates of taxation ;

(ii) Net open market borrowings of State Government as well as autonomous bodies like the State Electricity Board ;

(iii) Share of Small Savings ;

(iv) Unfunded Debt ;

(v) Miscellaneous Capital Receipts ; and

(vi) Contribution of public sector enterprises, viz., Madras State Electricity Board.

Tax

In computing the resources available for financing the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan, it is difficult at this stage to estimate the balance from current revenues at the existing rates of taxation, for it is dependent on the award of the Finance Commission. We may reasonably expect that the Finance Commission will recommend a scheme of devolution of resources which will help us to balance the non-Plan account. Whatever recommendations the Finance Commission might make, it should be our endeavour to keep non-developmental expenditure as well as maintenance expenditure within strict limits so as to ensure that substantial resources are earmarked even out of current revenues for financing the Plan.

Open market borrowings by the State Government and the State Electricity Board is the next important element to be considered in estimating the State's resources for the Fourth Plan. The net borrowings by all State Governments including State Electricity Boards, visualized for the Fourth Plan, is Rs. 850 crores, net of re-payment. In the light of past trends, the open market borrowing of Madras could reasonably be expected to be of the order of 12·5 per cent of the total borrowings of the States and on this basis, the net borrowings of the Fourth Plan might be estimated at Rs. 106 crores. Having regard to past trends, it may not be too unrealistic to estimate a net borrowing of the order of at least Rs. 90 crores by the State Goverment and the State Electricity Board together. The repayment of maturing obligation in the Fourth Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 37·75 crores, as against Rs. 16·58 crores only in the Third Plan period. The fact that a significant portion of the maturing loan will generally be offered for conversion also renders the attainment of a target of Rs. 90 crores feasible.

Small Savings

Efforts will also have to be taken to intensify collections under Small Savings. Such efforts will also be necessary in the interest of abating inflationary pressures which a bigger Plan is bound to generate. The target fixed for the State Government's share for Small Savings in the Third Plan was Rs. 20 crores. Against this, the achievement is however likely to be of the order of only Rs. 16 crores. Keeping in view the large developmental effort contemplated in the Fourth Plan, the target under this source has been fixed at Rs. 28 crores.

Unfunded Debt which consists largely of the Provident Fund subscriptions of employees of State Government may be expected to provide at normal rates, Rs. 6·35 crores, over the five-year period.

The State Government will have to repay a substantial amount of Rs. 107 crores to the Government of India. Miscellaneous Deposit receipts will also register a substantial decline, as the autonomous bodies like the State Housing Board and State Khadi and Village Industries Board which now keep their funds in public account accelerate their programmes. The deposits of local bodies in public account will also be drawn

on in a larger measure for their programmes of development. Though the State Government have been following and should continue to follow a policy of utmost restraint in construction of administrative buildings and staff quarters, a minimum provision for this purpose may be inescapable in the Fourth Plan. An analysis of different elements under receipts and disbursements under this head shows that Miscellaneous Capital Account receipts may account for Rs. 105 crores. The contribution of Madras State Electricity Board in the form of depreciation and other reserves is expected to be about Rs. 48·7 crores over the five years of the Fourth Plan. The following is thus a tentative picture of State's financial resources. This is exclusive of balance from current revenues, a view in regard to which may be taken only after the Finance Commission's award becomes available :—

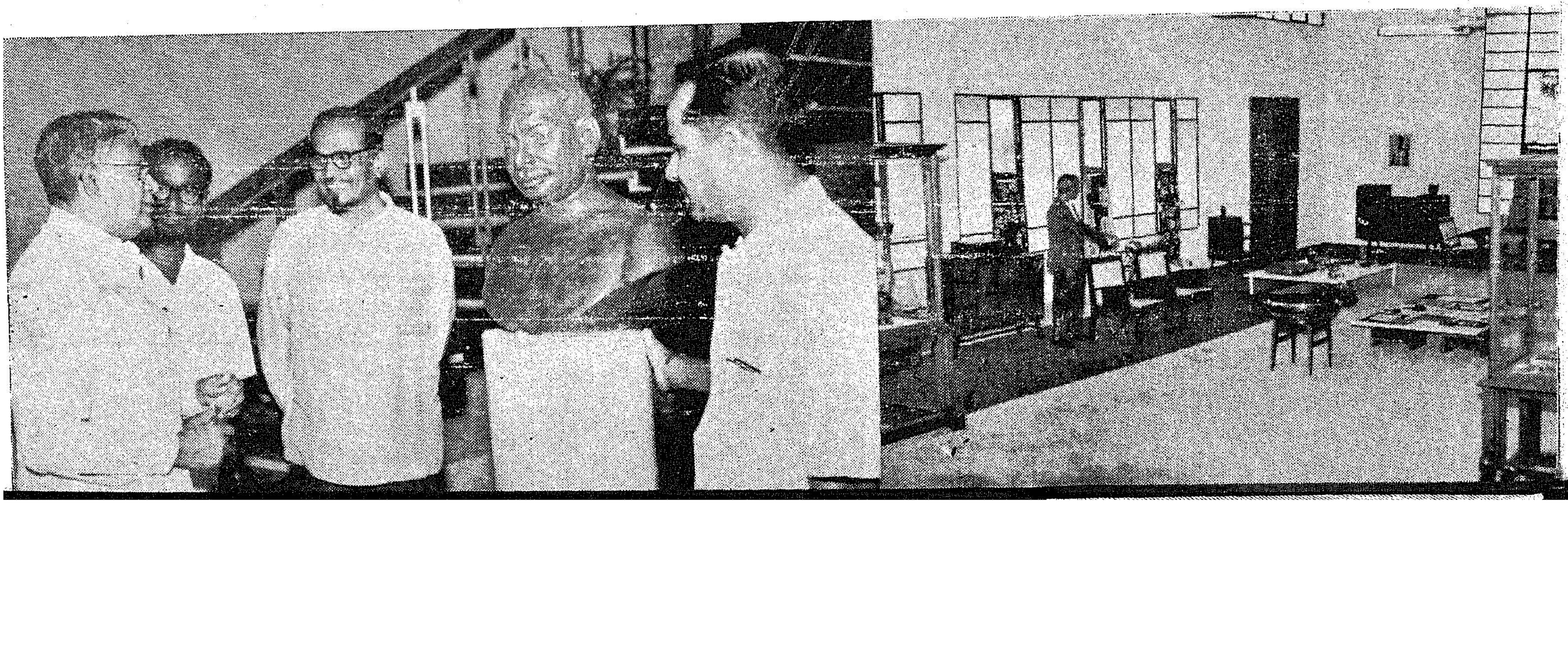
	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
Loans from the Public (net)	90·00
Share of Small Savings	28·00
Unfunded Debt	6·35
Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	105·00
Contribution by the Madras State Electricity Board.	48·70
Total revenue at existing rates of taxation and at existing pricing policies of public sector enterprises.	68·05

A significant part of the resources which the State may have to raise for financing the Fourth Plan can be secured through improvement in efficiency of tax administration and through suitable legislative and other measures for checking evasion of tax, particularly under heads such as Sales Tax and Stamp Duties. Our experience in the current Plan has shown that vigorous efforts on these lines are bound to yield substantial results. The State has a creditable record in regard to prudent financial management and in mobilization of resources for financing the development programmes. Though the original outlay on the Third Plan was of the order of only Rs. 291 crores, the final outlay will be nearly Rs. 340 crores. The State has managed to finance the entire increase in Plan outlay from out of its own resources secured through additional taxation effort, curbing of tax evasion and strict economy in regard to non-Plan expenditure. To the extent we continue to enforce such economies and formulate measures for putting down evasion of tax, our task in regard to financing of the Fourth Plan will become far more manageable. It should also be stressed that the implementation of programmes under productive sector such as agriculture, power, industries and transport, will generate resources for financing the larger outlays on social services visualized in the Fourth Plan.

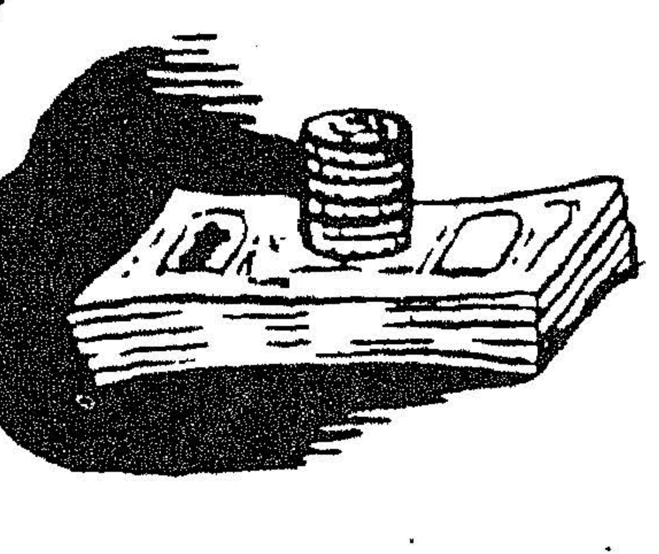
The share of Central assistance in the financing of the State Plan has been progressively on the increase, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	Total outlay.	*Assistance from Centre.*	*Percentage.*
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
First Five-Year Plan adjusted for Residuary Madras State.	80·38	29·85	37·1
Second Five-Year Plan	1,87·76	1,02·52	54·6
Third Five-Year Plan	2,91·00	1,90·00	65·3

A New Fine Arts Studio was declared open by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries at the Government College of Arts and Crafts. The Minister is inspecting the studio.



COUNTRY'S ECONOMY
AN *Appraisal*



SRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Union Finance Minister.

In a broadcast talk to the nation in the middle of July 1965 the Union Finance Minister reviewing the current economic situation of the country said that the devaluation of rupee is no answer to our present balance of payment difficulties.

" Many of you have perhaps heard or read a great deal in recent weeks about our current economic difficulties. When so much is said and written about our credit policy, the price situation, import policy and above all, our foreign exchange stringency, we consider it our duty to take the country fully into confidence.

Foreign exchange reserves

I would, however, like to make it clear at the very outset, that I am not going to make any startling announcement.

Foreign exchange difficulties have been with us now more or less continuously for a number of years; and it is only natural for our people to inquire why we run into a critical position in this regard from time to time. The plain but honest answer is that the requirements to meet our imperative needs including those of defence which have been superimposed on our developmental effort have been larger than the resources available to us. In our individual lives we all find that we cannot spend more than we earn without running down our cash balance. As a nation also, we cannot spend more than we produce or obtain under aid without running down the nation's cash balance, which is the amount of foreign exchange reserves we have at any given time.

The foreign exchange reserves which were built up by the deprivation and want which our people had to undergo during the second World War were used for post-war reconstruction and development during a period when foreign aid was not available to us in any significant measure. At the beginning of the Third Plan these reserves were hardly sufficient to help us tide over the normal fluctuations in our trade fortunes. The Third Plan, therefore, did not envisage any drawing down of reserves over the five year period. At the end of the first three years of the Plan, our reserves were in fact at virtually the same level as at the beginning of the Plan, but this was possible only because we increased our indebtedness to the International Monetary Fund during this period.

Unforeseen Exigencies

The year 1964-65 turned out to be a difficult one for our balance of payments. Exigencies of the food situation in the country during these months compelled us to undertake larger imports of food and fertilisers, and our outlays of foreign exchange on defence account were also on the increase. Besides, bearing in mind the urgency of increasing industrial production and taking into account the rise in prices abroad, we had to allocate last year a significantly larger amount for mports of raw materials and components than during the earilier years of the Third Plan. Our expectation was that the rising trend in exports would continue during 1964-65 and would offset the outgo under larger import commitments.

In actual fact, export earnings in free foreign exchange did not increase in 1964-65. The world price for some of our exports such as sugar fell sharply and we had to reduce the quantity of some of our exports in view of domestic shortages. The net result was

that our reserves declined from 188 crores at the end of March 1964 to Rs. 116 crores by the end of March 1965, i.e., by Rs. 72 crores in 1964–65. In view of this you will recall that we entered into a stand-by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund for $ 200 million last March. As against this, our repayment obligations to the Fund itself amounted to $ 175 million between March 1965 and March 1966. Over the current year, therefore, we have to live within our own export earnings and such foreign aid as is already in sight and as may be forthcoming.

Import policy

As most of you are perhaps aware, the Prime Minister ordered a ban on the issue of import licences during May and June so that the import policy for the current year could be announced and implemented only after the most careful and realistic assessment of foreign exchange availability and outgo over the year as a whole. I know that the import policy that we have decided upon, both for the public sector and the private sector, for established importers and actual users, is very stringent indeed. In order to mitigate the constricting effects of this, however, we propose to allocate as much of aid and rupee resources as possible for raw materials and components required for industrial production.

We are also trying to increase the export of specific items where demand abroad is brisk. In order to expedite the bringing in of export earnings and to eliminate the scope for malpractices, import entitlement licences against exports will now be given only against actual surrender of foreign exchange. We have also announced today the rates at which tax credit certificates will be granted for a number of export products. It is only as these efforts succeed that it would be possible to allocate more resources for sustaining industrial production. I should like to make it clear also that we are subjecting import on Government account against free foreign exchange to the same rigorous scrutiny. Barring food and fertilizers, all Government imports against free foreign exchange this year are being permitted on a much smaller scale than last year.

I can well appreciate that industry and trade will be sorely disappointed over this stringent import policy. But I would like to make an appeal to our technicians and industrialists that they should accept the challenge of our present needs and make even more vigorous efforts to increase the production of items in regard to which we have hitherto been dependent on imports.

The measures that I have already referred to are calculated to produce a better balance in our external accounts over the current year as a whole. Meanwhile, the decline in our reserves during the past few weeks seems to have attracted a great deal of attention in the press and elsewhere. I would, therefore, explain to you the reasons for the recent pressure on reserves. A decline in reserves during April—September is normal as our exports are seasonally low during these months. Making allowance for this, export earnings during April, May and June have not been too disappointing. On the other hand, debt repayments during the past few weeks have been particularly heavy. Import payments against licences already issued have also been running high. This may well reflect a trend towards quicker encashment of old licences in anticipation of a stringent import policy. While this phenomenon carries within it the seeds of future improvement we have to counteract any undue tendency for quicker utilization of import licences; and that is why we have introduced the advance deposit scheme against imports.

It has been said that in our present difficulties we propose to declare a moratorium on our debt payments. I would like to make it clear that Government have no such intention. We shall meet our debt obligations as indeed all our obligations. Of course, in seeking long term assistance from friendly foreign countries and international institutions we shall ask them to take our debt obligations into account as has been done in the past; but there is absolutely no question of any default on our part.

Question of devaluation

Some of you have perhaps also come across the suggestion that our balance of payments difficulties will be cured by devaluation of the rupee. Government have considered this question most carefully and are firmly of the view that devaluation is no answer to our problems. I shall briefly tell you what our reasons are.

First and foremost, devaluation is no answer to our basic and immediate problem which is that of living within our means. Indeed, it might well serve as and opiate by creating the impression that by taking what is generally considered a drastic action we have really done all that needs to be done to correct the imbalance in our external payments.

Over the long-run also, devaluation is not the best means of giving the necessary impetus to export promotion and import substitution. Essentially, our

problem here is that of enlarging the base of domestic production and this task may well receive a set-back by a sharp, sudden and indiscriminate increase in the price of even those imports which cannot conceivably be produced at home in the immediate future. This is not to say that selective increases in import costs cannot give a stimulus to import substitution. We ourselves have recognized this in the selective increases that we have made in our import and excise duties over the recent past. But what devaluation implies is, as I have said, a sharp sudden and across-the-board increase in the price of ALL imports.

Selective approach

On the side of exports also, our structure of production and exports is such that a selective approach is preferable to a general one. There would be little point in lowering the prices of exports such as jute or tea where demand abroad or supply at home is inelastic. I should think that the same is true even of invisible earnings like those from tourism. On the other hand, our newer products like engineering goods might need subsidies on a discriminating basis. It is this kind of selective approach that we have been pursuing; and we can extend and refine it from time to time to the extent necessary in the light of changing circumstances. But to think that we can do away with the necessity of a discriminating approach to the problem of export-promotion and import-substitution is tan tamount to assuming that the Indian economy has already arrived at that stage of development and technology where structural rigidities are no longer relevant, which is not true.

Let me then say this in conclusion. Government are determined to restore strength to our balance of payments both in the short and the long run by selective deployment of the instruments we have already forged. Situated as we are a greater sense of discipline and determination will be required over a period of years to avoid recurrence of similar crisis. It must be reflected continuously in our budgetary and credit policies and indeed in the shape and size of our plans for development. We do not propose to be deflected from this basic endeavour by enticing but nonetheless illusory short-cuts. It is never a day too soon for a nation of 470 million people to begin to rely essentially on its own strength and genius. And it is my earnest hope that our present difficulties would instil in all of us a new sense of purpose and determination in our struggle for economic independence.

We have in the past faced greater difficulties with courage and fortitude. I have no doubt that once the essentials of the problem are realized, people of all classes will display the discipline and determination required and will co-operate whole-heartedly with the Government in our endeavour to tide over the country's difficulties.

BIFURCATION OF SALEM DISTRICT

The Government of Madras have decided to implement the scheme of bifurcation of Salem district with effect on and from 2nd October 1965 and they direct that the Salem district will be divided into two districts, namely, Salem district and Dharmapuri district; and will be divided into two following the natural boundaries, viz., the Thoppiar river and Eastern Ghats.

The seven taluks of Salem, Attur, Rasipuram, Namakkal, Sankari, Tiruchengode and Omalur will constitute the Salem district; and the four taluks of Hosur, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Harur will constitute the Dharmapuri district.

Production technique AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

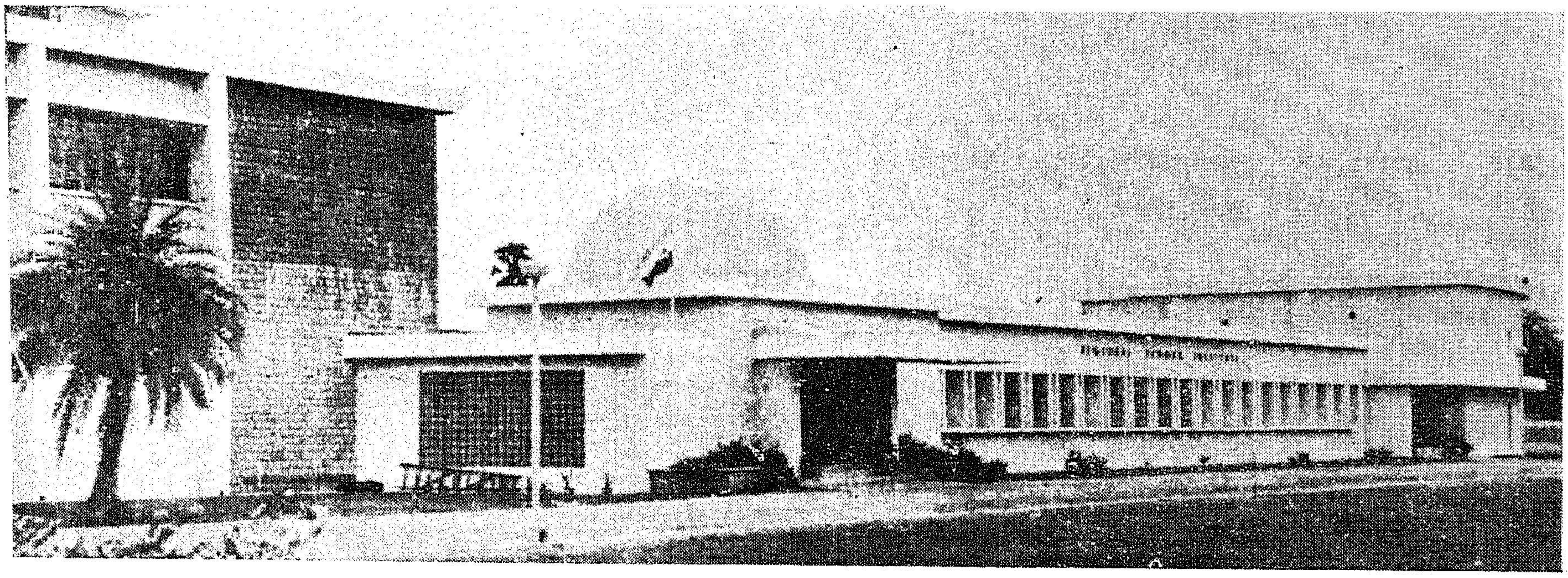
SRI D. SANJIVAYYA,
Union Minister for Labour and Employment.

Stupendous efforts for the promotion of productivity in the industry were the pre-requisite for expanding and promoting trade, for increasing employment and for providing enduring improvement in the living standards of the working class. In the greater turnover that modernisation must bring in its wake, employment opportunities would eventually increase, and not diminish. No misgivings, therefore, should persist in worker's mind.

The industrialists should grasp the vital elements of productivity improvement and simplification of methods and techniques, elimination of wastage of material, promotion of productivity consciousness amongst the workers through training and help surmount psychological barriers through a patient process of education.

The advantages of higher productivity should be obvious to any reasonable mind. The question has a special urgency in our country at the present stage. We have put through two Plans of economic development and are nearing the end of the third. We propose to complete many more to make India an industrially advanced country. We want to provide more and more amenities to our workers—give them better wages, better social security benefits, better housing and better education. We want to find employment for all the many millions who are now without jobs. We want to expand our export trade so that there may be some relief from the chronic foreign exchange difficulties in financing our Plans. All this means that our industries must run more efficiently, we must get more and more out of every unit of capital and labour. In short, productivity in Indian industries must go up if industry is to expand, if labour is to have a better standard of living, if the problem of unemployment is to be solved and if our foreign markets are to be maintained and expanded.

Yet, in spite of these obvious facts, misgivings about the productivity drive seem to persist, particularly in the minds of workers. To me, higher productivity means simply this that every man-hour of work should result in greater output. In other words, productivity is more and more production with less and less effort. It is efficiency. It aims at getting the best out of industrial and human resources. If it is meant more intensive work and increase in workload, the misgivings of workers would be understandable. If it meant workers in large numbers being rendered surplus one could also understand their hesitation. But it occurs to me that it need not mean either. Modernisation of existing plants does not necessarily mean rendering labour surplus. In the greater turnover that modernisation must bring in its wake employment opportunities will eventually increase rather than diminish. Secondly, a rational re-arrangement of work or doing it in a more methodical manner need not mean an increase in workload. In fact, it might even make work less irksome.



A view of the Regional Labour Institute recently opened in Madras.

To a layman many simple methods for promoting productivity suggest themselves. I think the upkeep of machinery, tools and equipment is a vital element in the improvement of productivity. And I do not suppose that there is no room for improving the present system of maintenance of machinery and equipment in any of our established industries. If greater attention is paid to this simple matter the interest of workers will, in no sense, be adversely affected.

Increasing productivity

Take again the question of improving work methods and processes. I would concede that in the name of improvement of work methods and processes, workload can be intensified. But it is equally possible to introduce improvements without adding to the intensity of work-load.

Then, again, the question of handling of material and prevention of wastage comes to my mind. If managements keep a sharp eye on this and the workers co-operate, quite a lot of cost can be cut by preventing wastage through better handling of material. This also is a very simple thing which should not affect the interest of the workers in any way.

Improve works' skill

It has also been found that improvement in the plant lay-out and better organisation of production and work on the site as well as on the bench have led to better results in terms of yield. Now, this is an aspect which can be taken care of without in any way affecting the interests of those who are employed. As a matter of fact, improvement in plant lay-out and work re-arrangement might make work more satisfying to the workers. While improving productivity it may also make work more congenial.

There is also the question of simplification of processes, standardisation and greater specialisation. If the management makes continuous efforts and experiments in this line, I think, there is considerable room for increasing productivity without any resistance from the workers' side.

Allied to all these processes is the question of skill development of the workers through education and training and I think in a developing country like ours the industrial establishments must not only be units of production but also function as centres of training and education. In the long run—or perhaps even in the short—any efforts made by the management in this direction will be rewarded by increase in output and improvement in the efficiency of its employees.

Basic to all this is improvement in management techniques. There has been a growing interest in developing new management techniques and quite a few training institutes have also been set up. But there is no denying the fact that many of our industries are still stuck up in routine. It is not the administrative machinery of Government alone which suffers from this peculiar sickness. Routine-mindedness is a common phenomenon which affects even industries eventhough the so-called omnipotent profit motive is there to drive them on.

Productivity Consciousness

It is not for me as a layman to suggest what you should do by way of promoting productivity consciousness amongst the workers as well as the employers. Though it is distinctly in the interest of the employers to see the curve of productivity rise, it does not automatically prove that they will always go in for new ideas that you might offer to them.

I am sure in your pioneering work—I call the productivity movement in India a pioneering movement at this stage—you must have seen that even methods which seem to you clearly of advantage do not always find an easy acceptance. The reason is not far to seek. Because even on the employers' side there is a mental inertia and hesitation in going in for new methods. One reason is that managers as a professional class have yet to emerge in India. And many of the persons who run industries in India have a tradition which is either feudal or financial—a tradition not always ideal for running industries on modern lines. I am prepared to concede that many among the management personnel in the public sector undertakings also suffer from a hang-over of the civil service from which they have been drafted.

Psychological barriers

On the workers' side the typical industrial worker in India also is hesitant to go in for anything that is new. But those of you who are engaged in this delicate task of promoting new ideas must understand these hesitations and fears. It is only through a patient process of education that you can break the mental barrier to the acceptance of new methods which are clearly advantageous to all.

All mental habits die hard and the psychological barrier is the most difficult to surmount. We have been reared far too long in the school that thinks only in terms of conflict and opposition between the interests of employers and workers. Any productivity drive is thought of in terms of increase in workload and creating problems of redundancy, without any corresponding benefit to the working class. In the context of the past this may be partly true. But to-day India is creating its own history and it is our business to ensure that the bitterness of industrialisation that the West has seen may not repeat itself in India. We have pledged ourselves to the realisation of a socialist order of society through democratic means and we are proceeding towards our goal in a planned manner.

Productivity Gains

It is the task of the productivity movement to disabuse the minds of workers and enlist their co-operation. Workers must be convinced that the productivity drive is mainly in their own interest and the gains from higher productivity would be shared equitably between capital, labour and the community as a whole. It is through constant education and demonstration of benefit that our habits of mind will change and co-operation will be forthcoming. I consider this to be basic to the success of the productivity movement and this may be fulfilled best through local efforts at the unit level.

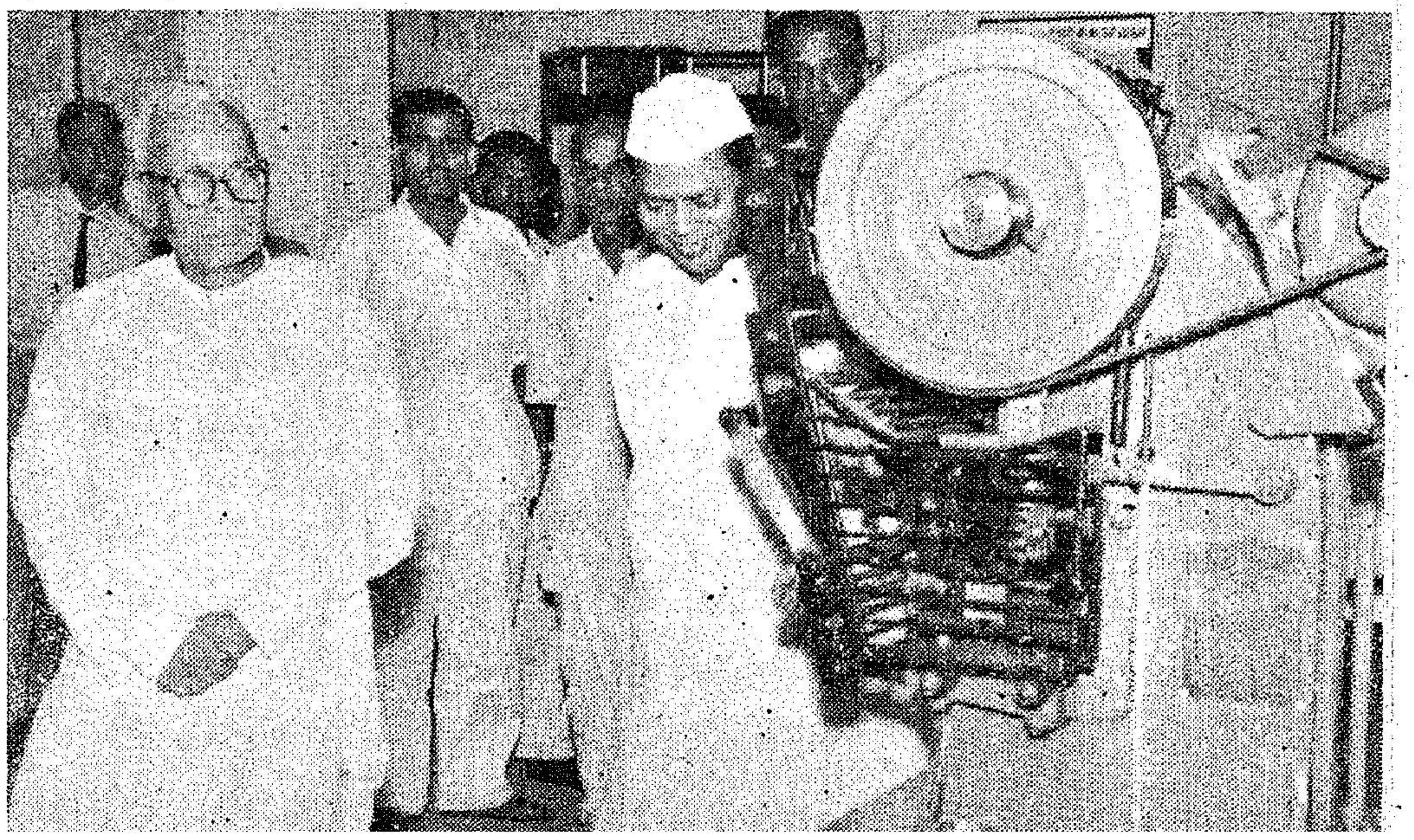
Co-ordination and Co-operation

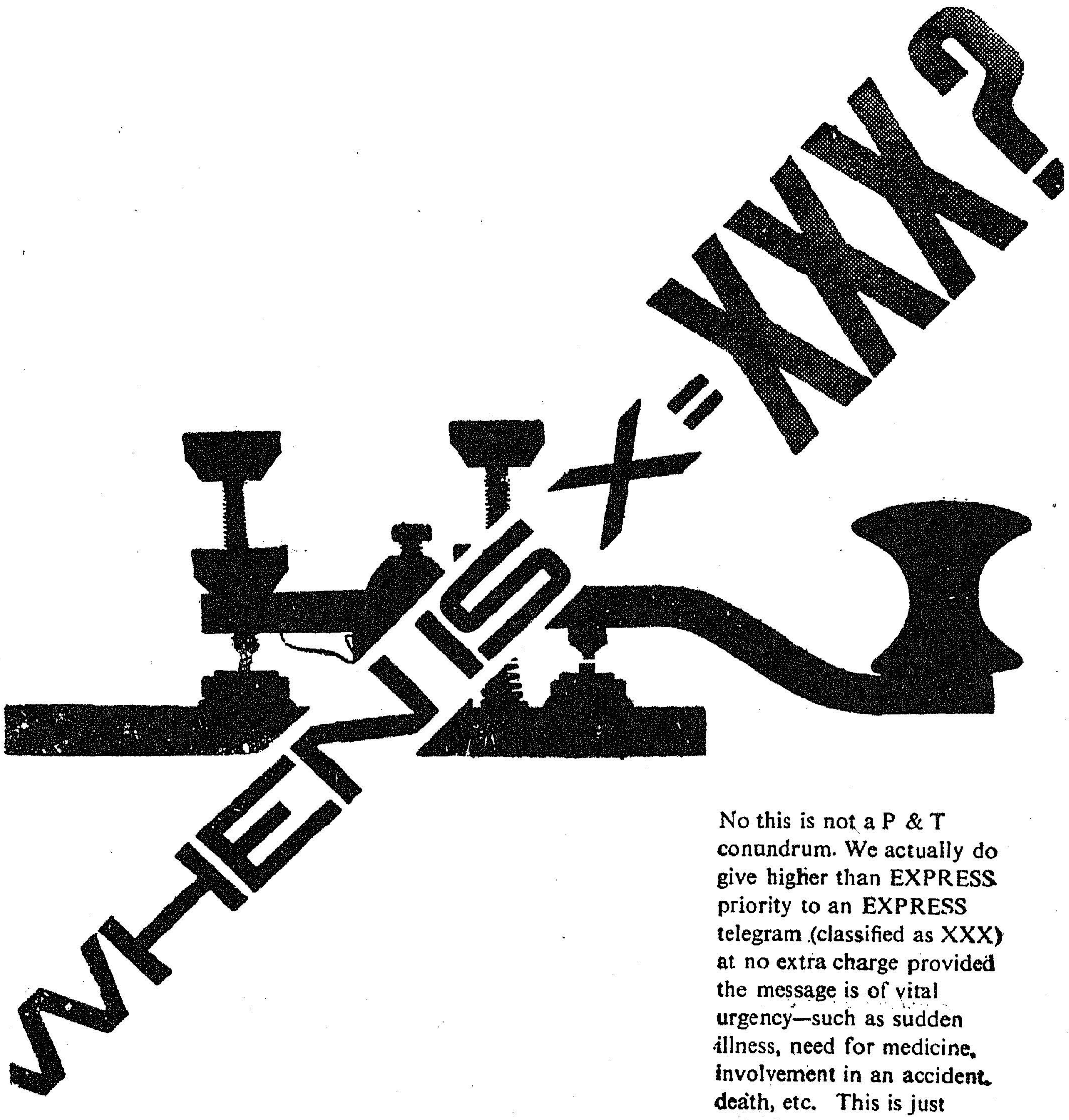
Thus it would appear that improvement in productivity is as much in the hands of those who manage as those who are managed. If those who manage are selfishly inclined, the productivity system suffers and the economy suffers. If those who are managed, co-operate with those who manage to make a given industrial establishment more productive, the economy as a whole benefits. The employer gets more production and more profits ; the stock-holder better dividends ; the worker higher wages ; the consumer lower prices—and all this helps the economy.

Co-ordination therefore is essential in any productivity campaign ; co-ordination between management, labour and capital investment. While research and development, improved methods and equipments, technological advances and managerial skills are essential to meet the productivity challenge they would be dust and ashes if not supplemented by the willing co-operation of labour. This is particularly so in less industrially developed countries where it has been seen again and again that spurts to productivity stem more from labour efforts than from managerial ingenuities. In the last analysis in these countries productivity is not so much how to get more from machinery and material as how to get more from men. Good industrial relations is therefore a condition precedent to any attempt at improving productivity. Similarly schemes like training within industry and workers' education can also help promote the productivity idea.

[Excerpts from the address delivered at the Seventh Session of the Bombay Branch of the National Productivity Council on 3rd July 1965.]

Chief Minister inaugurated the Regional Labour Institute at Guindy. Sri D. Sanjivayya, Union Labour Minister, presided. They are seen going round the Institute after the function.



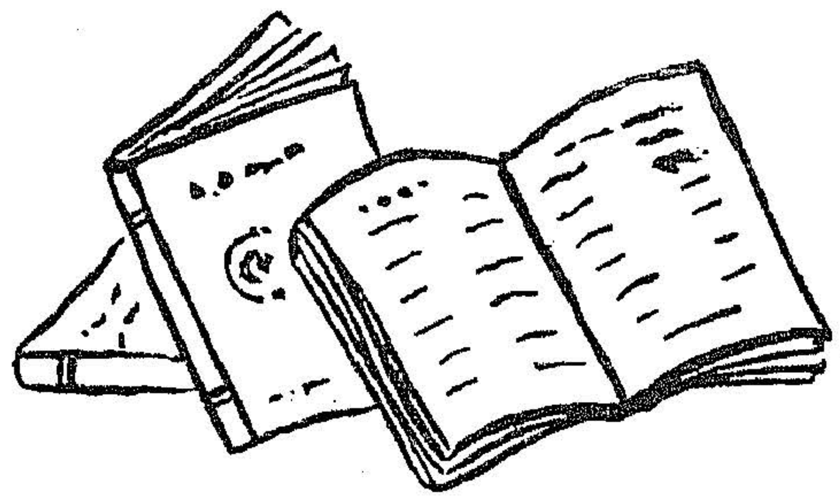


No this is not a P & T conundrum. We actually do give higher than EXPRESS priority to an EXPRESS telegram (classified as XXX) at no extra charge provided the message is of vital urgency—such as sudden illness, need for medicine, involvement in an accident, death, etc. This is just one of the many means by which the P & T Department is striving to serve you—BETTER ALL THE TIME.

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

DA 65/203

Role and Functions of THE STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION



DR. H. S. S. LAWRENCE, M.A., M.A. (EDN.), ED. D (COLUMBIA),
Principal, State Institute of Education, Madras.

Madras has stolen a march over the other States in the field of education and it is expected that about 92 per cent of the children of the age group 6—11 will be at school by the end of the Third Plan as against a target of 87 per cent envisaged in the Fourth Plan for the country as a whole. The draft outline of the Fourth Five-Year Plan of Madras State states that "The national directive of free and compulsory education will be fulfilled throughout the State by the end of the Fourth Plan".

With such a vast expansion in educational facilities it is imperative that the quality of education too is toned up according to the needs of a fast developing society. It is in this perspective the role and functions of the State Institute of Education assumes greater importance. The establishment of this institution is an important milestone in our education policies.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the establishment of a State Institute of Education in Madras This is one of the fifteen similar institutions set up in all the States of the country. Government of India have offered cent per cent assistance outside the State Plan Ceiling for all expenditure incurred in respect of the State Institute subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs per year. The State Institute of Education has been started from 1st July 1965 as an independent and separate institution under the direct control of the Director of Secondary Education.

Expansion of education

Great and unprecedented has been the expansion of educational facilities at all stages in Madras State during the last few years. During recent years there has been in evidence an increasing hunger for education everywhere. Almost every habitation with a population of 300 and above has a primary school within a distance of one mile. The number of elementary schools has increased from 15,303 in 1948-49 to 30,383 in 1964-65. The increase of about 15,080 elementary schools in Madras State in less than 15 years is a noteworthy feature. Phenomenal progress has been achieved under enrolment too. The enrolment of boys in the age group 6—11 has increased from 14·3 lakhs in 1954 to 25·7 lakhs in 1964 and girls from 7·7 lakhs to 18·6 lakhs. The enrolment of boys has thus increased by 74 per cent and that of girls by 150 per cent. At present the percentage of boys in Standards I to V to the total number of school-age children 6—11 in the State as a whole is over 100 per cent and that of girls 75·2 per cent. In Standards VI to VIII, the enrolment has increased from 2·92 lakhs in 1956–57 to 9·86 lakhs in 1963–64.

In the field of Secondary Education too, the progress has been marked. In the last 10 years, the number of Boys Secondary Schools has increased by about 1,050 and the Girls Secondary Schools by 183. The number of Secondary Schools has increased from 440 in 1947 to 2,100 in 1965 and the number of pupils from 2·36 lakhs in 1947 to 12 lakhs in 1965. It is

gratifying that the Government of Madras have made education in the State up to Standard XI completely free irrespective of the means or Community of the parents.

There has been increased opportunities provided for the training of Teachers also. In the last 10 years the number of seats in Training Schools has been increased by about 50 per cent as shown below:—

	1947	1954	1964
Number of Training Schools for Men.	32	56	77
Number of Seats	2,000	4,100	6,100
Number of Training Schools for Women.	41	51	62
Number of seats	1,600	3,000	4,400

The Government of Madras have steadily increased their expenditure on Education every year which is a good sign. They do believe that Education is an investment for the future. From Rs. 1,173 lakhs in 1957–58 (19·8 per cent of the Total Revenue Expenditure) the expenditure has increased to Rs. 13,152 lakhs in 1963–64 (22·6 per cent of the Total Revenue Expenditure of Government).

Qualitative Improvement

Thus it is seen that Quantitative Educational Expansion has been achieved in our State. Now it is time therefore that qualitative improvement is also gained in our Schools. This matter has been engaging the attention of the Ministry of Education, Government of India and other State Governments for some time. But it was the Study Group on the Training of Elementary Teachers in India which examined this problem and recommended that as a first step in this direction an Institute of Education should be set up in each State.

It is realized on all fronts that not only Education but 'Good' Education is the birth right of a free and Democratic Republic. The quality of Education should be of a high order. It is not useful if the number of schools is increased while the quality of Education imparted in them decreases. The people who are working in the field should accept new attitudes and skills and improve standards. They have to devise ways and means by which the quality of school education improves considerably. Quality has to keep pace with massive quantitative expansion.

As the University Education Commission reported:

"We must realize that experience needs to be supplemented by experiment before reaching its fulness and that a teacher to keep alive and fresh should become a learner from time to time. Constant outpouring needs constant intaking; practice must be re-inforced by theory and the old must be constantly tested by the new"*

It is with this aim that the State Institute of Education has been started. The State Institute is a new experiment. The fundamental role of the State Institute of Education is to bring about a qualitative improvement of school education from all points of view. As Sri J. P. Naik, Adviser on Primary Education, Government of India, has said, "The State Institute of Education may be described as the special unit created in the Education Department to look after all programmes of qualitative improvement of education".

Objectives

The following are the objectives of the State Institute of Education:—

(1) To give an inservice training to all Inspecting Officers (dealing with elementary schools) and the staff of training institutions for elementary teachers in such a manner that every officer will undergo a total training of about three months in every five years of service;

(2) to conduct studies and investigations in the training of elementary school teachers in problems of Elementary Education in general and in the teaching of the Basic School subjects at the elementary stage in particular;

(3) to provide an extension service to all training institutions for elementary school teachers in the State;

(4) to produce literature (inclusive of teaching aids) for elementary schools and teachers;

(5) to provide an orientation training to the staff of training institutions for Elementary teachers and to Inspecting Officers of Elementary Schools when they enter upon their career; and

(6) to co-ordinate the work of the extension service centres in training institutions for elementary teachers.

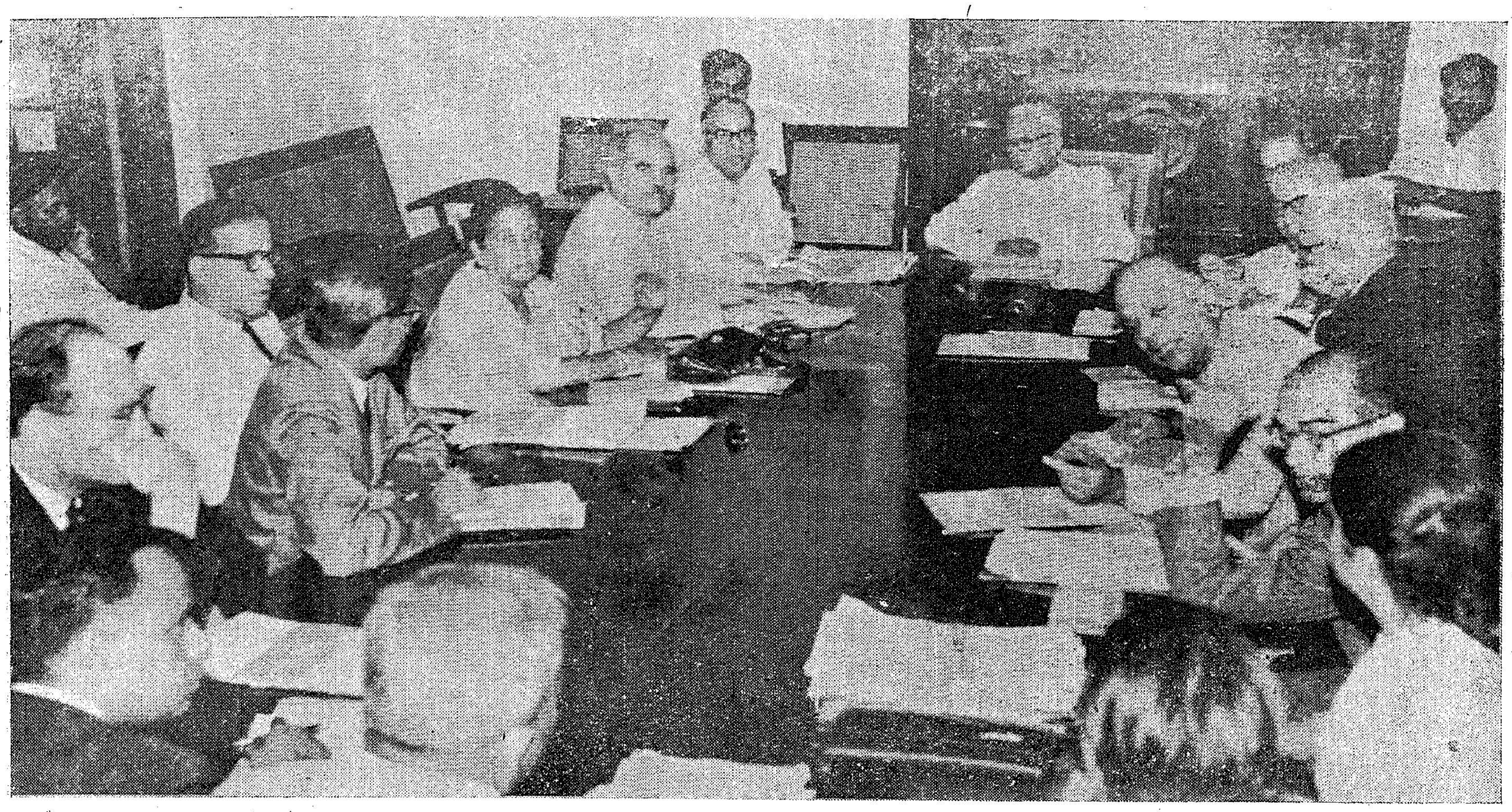
Role and Functions

The workshop for the Principals and Vice-Principals of the State Institutes of Education held in New Delhi in 1964, defined the role and functions of the State Institutes of Education as follows:—

†(*a*) To provide an induction training course for persons who are appointed, for the first time, to work as supervisors of schools or as teacher educators;

*The Report of the University Education Commission, Delhi, Government Printing Press, 1949, Vol. I, Page 96

†Workshop for the Principals and Vice-Principals of the State Institute of Education—Part I—Recommendations—General Institute of Education—1964—Pages 3-5.



The members of the Education Commission constituted by the Government of India are discussing with the Chief Minister of Madras. who is incharge of education.

(*b*) to provide in-service training programme to supervisors of schools or teacher educators in accordance with the programme approved by the Education Department from time to time, in such a way that every officer would have three months in-service training in every five years of service;

(*c*) to organize conferences and seminars for senior officers (district level and above) of the Education Department from time to time, at least one annual seminar or conference of about a week's duration being obligatory;

(*d*) to organize conferences or seminars for non-official office-bearers of local bodies, conncected with the administration of education;

(*e*) to conduct an extension service centre for elementary schools in the neighbourhood and when authorised to supervise other extension centres for elementary schools established in the State;

(*f*) to provide extension services to training institutions for elementary teachers;

(*g*) to organize research in all matters relating to school education, either directly through the staff of the institute or by collaboration with other educational institutions and agencies;

(*h*) to improve the programme of teacher education in the State through such measures as may be approved by the State Department of Education from time to time and in particular, to implement the programme which is being proposed by the Ministry of Education for the establishment of State Boards or Councils of teacher education;

(*i*) to provide correspondence courses for teachers —either for clearing the back-log of untrained teachers or for further professional improvement of trained teachers;

(*j*) to produce educational literature including the conduct of Journals;

(*k*) to evaluate such educational programmes as may be selected for the purpose by the State Education Department from time to time;

(*l*) to assist in the revision and improvement of text-books;

(*m*) to conduct experiments with a view to improvement of education;

(*n*) to improve curricula and teaching methods and to devise improved teaching aids;

(*o*) to educate public opinion in the State on the need for expansion and qualitative improvement of education; and

(*p*) To assist the State Education Department in the preparation and implementation of educational plans.

The Main Functions of the State Institute of Education can be broadly summed up as (1) Research, (2) In-service Training, (3) Extension work and (4) Publications.

Fields of Improvement

One of the Important functions of the State Institute of Education is to Improve Supervision, Inspection and Educational Administration. Inspectors also need in-service Education in order to discharge their responsibilities in the most appropriate way. Their attitudes and methods have to be changed for the better. Research and Publications have to be undertaken to devise methods by which their efficiency could be improved. The system of Inspection, as it is, has to be examined with a view to suggesting improvements. Periodical Conferences, Seminars and Training Courses are needed for Educational Administrators. Guidance can be given to the newly appointed Inspectors of Schools. Information about the problems in the field can be collected, studied and suggestions given for their solution.

If the quality of School Education has to be improved the quality of Teachers should be improved. Hence the qualitative improvement of Teacher Education is also necessary. This is an important responsibility of the State Institute of Education. A survey of the facilities provided, the methods followed, evaluation done and practical activities carried on in training schools for elementary school teachers may have to be undertaken. Teacher Educators will also have to be given in-Service Education by the State Institute of Education. Extension Work and experimental work including publications for teacher training schools should also be done.

Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam inaugurated the evening College for Women at Queen Mary's by cutting a cake.

The Improvement of instruction in Elementary Schools is the most important responsibility of the State Institute of Education. Problems of Basic and Elementary Schools will have to be studied and suggestions made for improvement. Steps should be taken to reduce wastage and stagnation in elementary schools. Matters of discipline, Citizenship Training, Health, and Teaching of the various subjects have to be studied. Hand-books will have to be produced for teachers. The State Institute of Education will work for the improvement of curriculum, teaching methods, text-books and teaching aids.

Research and Evaluation

The State Institute of Education should attempt research and evaluation in the Educational field which will directly promote qualitative improvement of school education. Research work will be "action-oriented" and productive of quick results. Surveys, studies and investigations can be undertaken. A strong Research wing will be built up. The State Institute of Education can assist in the preparation and implementation of plans and schemes, both short-term and long-term. The State Institute of Education has also the function as a clearing-house for information in the State. Basic data and Statistics on the State should be readily available here. It can also be a public relations office for the Department and Educate public opinion. Publications including News letters and Journals for teachers should be attempted. The State Institute of Education has the opportunity to Collaborate with other agencies, Inspectors and Teacher Educators in the field. The State Institute of Education has to keep in close touch with NCERT, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, Department of Teacher Education and Other State Institutes of Education.

In order to make the State Institute of Education effective it is necessary to assign as high a status as possible to the State Institute of Education. The Workshop of the Principals and Vice-Principals of the State Institute of Education held at New Delhi in 1964 therefore recommended that the State Institute of Education should function directly under the Director of Public Instruction as an Integral part of the State Department of Education. The Institute will be guided in the formulation and implementation of various tasks towards qualitative improvement by a high level Advisory Committee consisting of the Director of Secondary Education as Chairman, the Principal as Secretary, representatives from the NCERT and the Ministry of Education and Non-Official members.

The State Institute of Education is the Academic Wing of the Directorate of Secondary Education. It may also be termed as the "Improvement Wing" of the Education Department and not an institution outside the Department. While administrative matters are dealt with traditionally in the administrative wing of the Directorate of Secondary Education, non-administrative academic matters concerning development and qualitative improvement would become the responsibility of the State Institute of Education. The Administrative department cannot be rightly expected to look to the qualitative improvement of institutions or personnel. It is therefore advantageous that the officers in the State Institute of Education will be comparatively free from the burdens of routine administration and they will be free to devote their best time towards improvement of standards in education and contribute to educational progress. Such an academic wing is very necessary in the field of education just as we have in the world of Engineering and Medicine.

Special units

It follows naturally therefore that several functionaries and other departmental agencies like the Audio-Visual Education Section, Institute of Science, Co-ordinators for Extension Work, the Science Consultant, Research Bureau, Vocational Guidance Bureau and Evaluation officers, functioning in isolation as separate units will have to be, in process of time, brought together to function under the aegis of the State Institute of Education. This will result in integration and co-ordination of all educational activities with the purposeful endeavour of planned action towards improvement of School Education.

The State Institute of Education, Madras has to maintain a High Standard of quality in its own work so that it can bring about qualitative Improvement of Education. It is not quantity but quality that matters to-day. The State Institute of Education forms part of a Nation-wide movement. It needs the Co-operation and Good will of all official and non-official agencies concerned with furthering the noble cause of education in our State. The State Institute of Education has been started with great faith and missionary spirit and there is no doubt that, given the facilities, the Institute will succeed in the mission entrusted to it. As Sri M. C. Chagla, Union Minister of Education, said while welcoming the establishment of State Institutes of Education, in the Workshop for Principals held at Delhi,

> "A hunger for education has been created in the masses so that further expansion will continue, more or less as a matter of course. What is important in the present situation therefore is an emphasis on the improvement of quality. It is from this point of view that the State Institute of Education are established".*

* *Workshops—For Principals and Vice-Principals, op. cit., p.* 29.

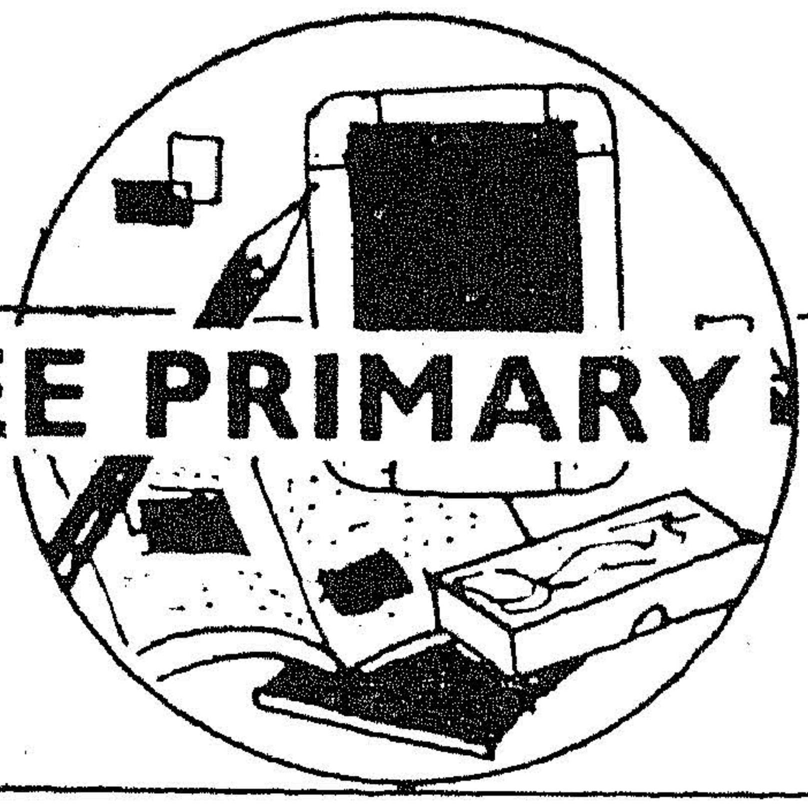
NEW ADDITIONS TO MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM

Among the many schemes that were recently implemented in the Government Museum, Madras, since 1959, the copying of murals from various representative temples in South India, is nearing completion. The scheme consisted of the preparation of exact copies of famous murals from eight temples. So far six places, namely, Chidambaram, Tiruvarur, Srirangam, Rameswaram, Thirumalaipuram and Tiruparancode have been covered and select examples of mural paintings have been copied from them. Murals from two more places, Thirumalai and Kanchipuram are expected to be copied, this year.

Of the above six temples, copies from Chidambaram and Srirangam have been suitably framed and they have been newly displayed in the Picture Gallery of this Museum. The Chidambaram murals depict Siva at Kailas, the meeting of Vishnu and Siva, on the eve of the developments in Tarukavana, Vishnu as Mohini Avatar and Siva as Bikshatana. The Srirangam murals depict Vishnu with his consorts and the incarnations of Vishnu.

A few modern paintings by Krishna Reddy, Madhava Menon and Antony Doss have also been displayed for the first time in this Gallery.

Copies of murals from the famous Ajanta, Bagh, Sigiriya and Kerala monuments are already exhibited in the same gallery.



FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION IN KEERAPALAYAM PANCHAYAT UNION

SRI P. KANAGASABAI, M.A., M.ED.,
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Namakkal.

The article is based on a thesis submitted by the author to the Annamalai University in 1964 under the title "Problems arising from the enforcement of Free Primary Education in Keerapalayam Panchayat Council area".

With a phenomenal increase in the enrolment of children year after year, especially after Independence, the need for simultaneous improvements in teaching facilities and aids is stressed in this article with particular reference to the education facilities available in the Keerapalayam Panchayat Union Council area.

Expansion of primary education and increase in the rate of literacy are dependent on provision of primary schools within easy reach of the home of every child. It was until 1957 only villages with a population of 500 and above were provided with primary schools. The Elementary Education Reform Committee (1954) recommended for provision of primary schools for villages with a population of 300 and above. Taking these two minimum requirements of population before and after 1957 the progress in provision of schools may be studied from the following table since 1911.

Period.	*Number of schools opened.*	*Cumulative provision of schools.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1911 to 1920	2	2
1921 to 1930	31	33
1931 to 1940	9	42
1941 to 1950	16	58
1951 to 1960	24	82
1961 to 1964	4	86
	86	86

There was significant progress in opening of schools during the periods 1921–30, 1941–50 and 1951–60. This shows how the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, was responsible for the rapid progress and enormous opening of schools during 1921–30. The next important period is the Post-Independance period, 1951–60 when another set of large number of schools have been opened. This progress may be attributed to awakening among the mass got through Independence to the country, and to lowering the minimum population from 500 to 300 in 1957.

As per 1961 census, the population of this "Area" is 73,977 and it is spread in 79·63 square miles. A school is provided now on an average for a population of 860 people and for an area of ·94 square miles. As a whole all the habitations with a population of 300 and more are served by a school either in the same habitation or within a mile.

Enrolment

The provision of a primary school in a given locality creates only an opportunity for the present to send the child to school. Whether the opportunity would be availad of and the child sent to school depends, to a considerable

extent, on parental attitudes to education and on their economic condition. The progress of enrolment may be studied with the following data:—

Year.	*Enrolment.*	*Year.*	*Enrolment.*
1950 ..	3,800	1958 ..	5,982
1951 ..	4,081	1959 ..	6,826
1952 ..	4,092	1960 ..	7,361
1953 ..	4,327	1961 ..	7,401
1954 ..	4,588	1962 ..	9,132
1955 ..	5,078	1963 ..	10,016
1956 ..	5,425	1964 ..	10,452
1957 ..	5,763		

The enrolment has steadily increased from 3,800 in 1950 to 10,542 in 1964. In a period of 15 years about 6,000 children have been additionally enrolled. Hence the post-Independence period is a period of tremendous progress in enrolment. As per 1951 census, the total population of the area was 66,171 and the total enrolment in primary schools was 4,081. The percentage of enrolment works out to 6·1. As per 1961 census, the total population of the area was 73,977 and the total enrolment in Primary schools was 7,401. The percentage of enrolment works out to 10. The population in 1964 was 75,608 and the enrolment was 10,452 and the percentage of enrolment works out to 13·8. The table given below shows how enrolment has improved to nearly 95 per cent of school-age population.*

Within a period of 15 years the enrolment has risen from 6·1 to 13·8 per cent of the population. It is estimated, of late, that 14·5 per cent of the population falls under the age-group 5–11. Hence the lee-way to make up is only ·7 per cent only. The progress so far achieved emboldens us that it is sure to reach the hundred per cent enrolment in 1965–66.

Provision of Schools

From the educational survey register and habitation register 1957 of South Arcot district it is seen that at present there is no habitation whether big or small without a school in a radius of one mile. However, during the period 1961–64 four new schools have been opened. It is obvious that these new schools and any more new schools that may be opened in future will be superfluous and hence there may not be any chances

Madras has achieved a creditable record in spreading Free Primary Education. In the picture are two children with their kits going to school.

for them to develop into a full school with adequate strength in students and staff.

The census of 1951, the basic document with which the survey had to start, enumerated 71 villages and 61 hamlets thus making the total of 132 habitations in " Keerapalayam Panchayat Union area". Of these

* TABLE

Year.	*Total population.*	*Enrolment.*	*Percentage of enrolment to population.*	*Estimated School-age (5–11) children at 14·5 per cent to population.*	*Percentage of enrolment to estimated school-age children.*
1951	66,171	4,081	6·1	9,594	42·5
1961	73,977	7,401	10	10,726	69
1964	75,608	10,452	13·8	10,963	95·3

132 habitations 35 are main villages without any hamlets attached to them. The remaining 97 habitations consist of 36 villages and 61 hamlets.

The distribution of all the schools in this area is as follows :—

Number of habitations.	*Number of schools provided in each.*
1	3
9	2
65	1
57	..

This kind of unequal distribution of schools seems to have occurred due to opening of Harijan Welfare Departmental Schools or Schools by private managements intended for Harijan population. All these departmental or aided schools are located in Harijan localities. None of the schools in plural school areas is self-sufficient in enrolment, staff and equipment. This defect stands in the way of improvement of quality of education.

Wastage

A child admitted in Standard I should reach and complete Standard V to attain complete literacy. Hence every child who is withdrawn from school before reaching Standard V is considered to be a case of wastage. For the sake of convenience the cohort starting in a particular year in Standard I following it up to Standard V has been taken up through five succeeding years. But even this cannot be said to be an actual estimate of wastage because cases of stagnation also comes into it. The table I given below studies wastage for three sets of pupils who were in Standard I during the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1959-60 and reaching Standard V in 1954-55, 1959-60 and 1963-64 respectively.

The dimunition of strength of Standard I (1950-51) when it reaches Standard V (1954-55) is 54 per cent in total and it is 48 per cent for boys and 65 per cent for girls. The dimunition in strength of Standard I (1955-56) when it reaches Standard V (1959-60) is 59 and for boys alone 51 and for girls 70. The dimunition of strength for the next set starting in Standard I in 1959-60 and reaching Standard V in 1963-64 is 58 per cent. For boys 51 and girls 64. Hence it is steady for the last fifteen years. Steps are to be taken to reduce wastage.

A pupil who is required to spend more than a year in any one standard is regarded as a case of stagnation.

The table II given below reveals that nearly 23 per cent of children are reading in all Standards for two years and 1·7 per cent of children are reading in all Standards for three years. The situation is grave in the first and second Standard. This is because of premature admission, irregular attendance throughout the year.

Equipment

The minimum requirements of teaching equipments with reference to the staff of the school are—one blackboard per class and one set in each of geography maps, physiology charts, mathematical tables and materials, picture cards, flash cards, story telling charts and a globe. Taking all these as minimum requirements of each school, no school is found to have a satisfactory position. Apart from teaching aids, furniture for teachers and pupils are also insufficient in majority of schools. The studies on requirements of teaching aids, furniture, etc. in equipment of primary schools show that the total cost of equipping a primary school adequately would come to Rs. 100 per child. This would include furniture, teaching aid, craft equipment, books, materials for games, sanitary facilities and utensils for school meals. Even if equipment is restricted to a bare minimum of essential items, the cost per child will be about Rs. 50. Assuming that the present availability fulfils the needs of 10 per cent of existing enrolment, it will be necessary to provide equipment for a total enrolment of 9,000 children for the present immediately. It works out to Rs. 4,50,000 at the minimum rate and Rs. 2,50,000 for the future additional enrolment.

TABLE I.

Standards reached in Succeeding next years.

Starting year.	I B. G. T.	II B. G. T.	III B. G. T.	IV B. G. T.	V B. G. T.
1950-51	483+237=720	360+184=544	322+116=438	299+93=392	251+80=331
1955-56	692+511=1,203	594+393=987	510+262=772	452+203=655	347+148=495
1959-60	1,024+764=1,788	799+589=1,388	742+429=1,171	615+302=917	490+275=765

TABLE II.

Stagnation for 1963-64.

	I	II	III	IV	V
Those who are reading for one year	2,028	2,228	1,501	1,170	922
Those who are reading for two years	1,152	541	344	207	181
Those who are reading for three years	103	36	32	5	2
Total	3,283	2,805	1,877	1,382	1,105